

THE TIMES

The high cost of
dressing the
children, page 9

Mr Vance resigns after disagreement over hostages rescue mission

resident Carter yesterday accepted "with regret" the resignation of Mr Cyrus Vance, his Secretary of State. Mr Vance felt unable to support the abortive American rescue mission in Iran. It has been plain for several months

that Mr Vance was not happy in his work. His advice to the President became increasingly unheeded. Mr Warren Christopher, Deputy Secretary of State, becomes acting Secretary until a successor is chosen.

Secret meeting led to final rift

David Cross
London April 28
Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State who has served President Carter loyally since his office, has resigned because of a disagreement over week's abortive mission to Iran. It has been plain for several months

his letter of resignation, last Monday but published today, Mr Vance said he "how deeply" Mr Carter pondered his decision to save the hostages. "I could support you in it," wrote to the President, "but the reasons we have discussed I cannot."

went on: "You would not have served in the coming weeks and months by a Secretary of State who could not give you the public backing need on an issue and do of such extraordinary importance—no matter how firm main in my support on issues... such a situation would be untenable and relationship, which I value greatly, would constantly

er meeting Mr Carter at White House this morning, once made a brief appearance in the press room at the Department to speak to him. In his statement, he said he was "proud to have been able to participate in important policy actions and decisions" which had been under President Carter's leadership.

polices were important only for the present but the future of our nation," added.

ough he disagreed with Carter over the rescue mission, he would continue to support "fully" his policies on foreign issues. "I have given him that he can count on my support for his leadership of our nation. I always have my deepest respect and affection."

pring Mr Vance's resignation during a meeting at the House, President Carter did so "with regret, with deep appreciation for dedicated and effective service to me and to our coun-

cause you could not support my decision regarding the operation in Iran, you made the correct decision. I know this is a matter of principle with you, respect the reasons you expressed to me".

ther Carter nor Mr gave any details of their differences of opinion. But it as no surprise here that secretary of State chose not to attend the April 11 meeting a week ago when final



Mr Cyrus Vance arriving at the White House yesterday.

planning for the rescue mission was under way.

The dispute dates from a meeting held on April 11 when President Carter gathered together his foreign and defence policy advisers to discuss the possibility of launching a rescue mission.

Contingency planning for an operation of this kind had been started shortly after the American embassy in Tehran was seized last November.

Asked today why Mr Vance was apparently not told about the significance of the April 11 meeting, a senior White

house official said that for the Secretary of State to interrupt his vacation to return to Washington might well have jeopardized the mission. The need for secrecy was imperative, he explained.

Mr Vance, however, immediately informed about the President's tentative decision to mount the operation and met Mr Carter privately on several occasions to try to persuade him to change his mind.

His efforts were unsuccessful and the formal decision to go ahead was adopted at another meeting at the White House on April 15.

The White House official said that after listening to Mr Vance's "strongly-held and well-expressed objections", Mr Carter concluded that he "should not rescind his decision".

Mr Vance continued his efforts to dissuade the President from embarking on a plan he felt carried too many risks.

For some months, it was clear that Mr Vance was not happy with his job. Since the seizure of the American embassy in Tehran and the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, he has discovered that his advice to President Carter has been headed less and less.

By contrast, Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, has found Mr Carter more receptive to his more forceful approach to world affairs.

Although Mr Christopher takes office as acting Secretary of State today, White House officials said that a permanent replacement would be chosen as soon as possible. Mr Christopher, a career diplomat who is greatly respected both at home and abroad, is an obvious candidate for the post. So too, it seems, is Mr Lloyd Cutler, the White House counsel who has led President Carter's campaign to boycott the summer Olympics.

It is considered unlikely, however, that Mr Brzezinski will get the job. He has said in the past that he prefers to work in the White House as national security adviser.

Resignations by American Secretaries of State on matters of principle are not as common as they are in Europe.

Before today's announcement by Mr Vance, the best known case in recent times was the resignation of Mr William Jennings Bryan in 1915. He left Mr Woodrow Wilson's cabinet in protest against the president's policy towards Germany and the First World War.

The executive, which last week unexpectedly rejected a 20 per cent offer, agreed by leaders of both the NUM and the other two rail unions, will have the outcome of six hours of talks which ended just eight British Rail is thought to have been adamant that it could not improve on the percentage increase offered. Neither side would say last night what changes had been made in the offer.

US prime lending rates cut by 1%

From Frank Vogl
Washington, April 28

The decline in United States interest rates gathered pace today when two banks—Morgan Guaranty Trust and the National Bank of Detroit—both cut their prime lending rates by 1 per cent to 18½ per cent. They were joined at that level by some smaller banks. Several other banks moved down to 19 per cent.

The news of the cuts buoyed the stock market; the Dow Jones industrial average was up by more than 50 points in mid-session at 809.21, but closed to 805.16, 1.85 points higher than in the previous day's trading.

But the dollar came under pressure in the foreign exchange market, adding to concern over the currency caused by the situation in Iran and the resignation of Mr Cyrus Vance, the United States Secretary of State.

The dollar closed at its lowest level against the Deutsche mark since early March, slipping to 1.7945/55 from 1.8145/60.

The gold price fell in New York by about £21 to about \$557.

Over recent days the gap between short-term money market and commercial paper rates and the prime rate has become unusually large.

The prime rate tends to hold at less than 2 per cent above the rate for federal funds but in recent days the gap has been far larger.

Federal funds are trading below 16 per cent and have reached 15½ per cent on some occasions. The Federal Reserve Board has given no indication of trying to slow the slide of the rate for fed funds.

The range of leading banks' prime rates is extraordinary. For example Morgan Guaranty Trust's rate is at 18.5 per cent, Chase Manhattan Bank's rate is 19 per cent and Citibank's 19.5 per cent.

All these factors suggest that important new trends are developing in short-term rates and that they will be unsettled before moving into line with each other.

Given the present rate for Federal funds, there is much scope for a further decline in the prime rate.

The range of leading banks' prime rates is extraordinary. For example Morgan Guaranty Trust's rate is at 18.5 per cent, Chase Manhattan Bank's rate is 19 per cent and Citibank's 19.5 per cent.

All these factors suggest that important new trends are developing in short-term rates and that they will be unsettled before moving into line with each other.

Given the present rate for Federal funds, there is much scope for a further decline in the prime rate.

Railwaymen will consider new pay offer today

By Our Labour Staff

The National Union of Railways' executive will consider this morning amended pay and productivity proposals aimed at securing a settlement for 180,000 workers in the industry.

Resignations by American Secretaries of State on matters of principle are not as common as they are in Europe.

Before today's announcement by Mr Vance, the best known case in recent times was the resignation of Mr William Jennings Bryan in 1915. He left Mr Woodrow Wilson's cabinet in protest against the president's policy towards Germany and the First World War.

Text of letters, page 8

Devastating blow, page 14

Leading article, page 15

Blair Peach was hit on the head by a policeman during the demonstration against the National Front's election meeting in Southall last April, the resumed inquest into Mr Peach's death was told yesterday.

Miss Amanda Leon, a teacher aged 33, who went to the demonstration with Mr Peach, said she saw him hit by a policeman during a police charge.

She assumed that he was hit with a truncheon. "It was a weapon of that shape, a long, fairly narrow weapon." The blow had come in an "overarm fashion".

Despite repeated challenges from Mr Brian Walling, QC, counsel for the Metropolitan Police, who asked Miss Leon to confirm that she was a member of the Anti-Nazi League and the Socialist Workers Party, Miss Leon insisted that she had seen Mr Peach struck.

The inquest resumed yesterday at Hammersmith Coroner's Court. The final hearing having been adjourned when the Peach family lawyers successfully challenged in the Appeal Court the decision of the coroner, Dr John Burton, to sit without a jury.

At the start there were about 15 demonstrators outside, displaying posters criticizing the Special Patrol Group.

Dr Burton warned the jury of five men and four women: "Do not take any notice of anything you have previously seen or heard." The sitting, he said, was an inquest, not a trial.

Dr Richard Bentall, of New Ealing Hospital, who operated on Mr Peach, told the inquest that he had not come across an injury of such severity before. The back of the skull was able to move in relation to the front, and two or three pieces of bone were found in the skull, together with a clot of about half a pint of blood.

Mr Peach died from head injuries during the demonstration at Southall during which 97 policemen and at least an equivalent number of demonstrators were hurt. Afterwards 342 people were charged.

The inquest is expected to last several weeks, and more than 75 witnesses are expected to be called, including 41 members of the Special Patrol Group.

Report, page 4

to the Bristol disturbances.

Mr Weigh states that in future raids such as the one on the Black and White Café which started the rioting, would be decided at levels not lower than assistant chief constable. He concludes that the day and time chosen for the raid were not the best and that the local police community relations officer should have been consulted. In future those lessons would be taken into account.

On the decision to withdraw his officers, leaving an area of the city unprotected until reinforcements from neighbouring forces could be sent, Mr Weigh explains that he had no choice.

Mr Weigh says that improved out-of-procedures are necessary. The policies of the St Paul's area of Bristol is being discussed with Bristol Council for Racial Equality.

Parliamentary report, page 6

Mr Whitelaw rules out any 'no go' areas for police

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, told MPs yesterday that under no circumstances would he allow "no go" areas in the United Kingdom.

Mr Whitelaw, speaking before publication of a report by the Chief Constable of Avon and Somerset on the Bristol riot of April 2, said that arrangements for handling public disorder would be urgently examined.

That would involve senior Home Office officials, the Chief Inspector of Constabulary, the Metropolitan Commission of Police and the Association of Chief Police Officers in England and Wales. The results would be published, he said.

On the decision to withdraw his officers, leaving an area of the city unprotected until reinforcements from neighbouring forces could be sent, Mr Weigh explains that he had no choice.

Mr Weigh says that improved out-of-procedures are necessary. The policies of the St Paul's area of Bristol is being discussed with Bristol Council for Racial Equality.

Parliamentary report, page 6

Many companies don't know what their plant machinery is worth.

Many more think they know, but get it wrong. So they're undervalued, potentially disastrous, if for example fire strikes.

Few firms will handle plant and machinery valuations—Fuller Peiser is one of the few.

We carry out complete valuations for insurance, balance sheet and so on.

The figures are different in each case, and are changing rapidly in today's economic climate.

If your firm hasn't had a valuation recently, you can be sure that it's high time to take action.

If you'd like to learn more about us, our Senior Partner, Mr J.E.G. Peiser, FRICS, will be glad to help.

Police marksmen stood by as the animals were rounded up by circus staff. No one was hurt.

Mr Jim Clubb, husband of Sally Chipperfield, and a lion tamer, said later that some must have released the animals from their locked cages.

Circus staff yesterday to find out what the animals got out.

Mrs Thatcher fails to win EEC budget compromise as Luxembourg summit talks collapse

From Michael Hornby
Luxembourg, April 28

The summit conference of EEC heads of government finished here tonight with no agreement on the crucial question of reducing the size of Britain's contribution to the Community budget.

Last minute efforts by the Italian presidency of the Community to resolve the question failed late in the evening.

Earlier, after a full day of arduous talks on the budget, the EEC heads of government had taken what one British official had described as a "breather" and switched their attention to the serious difficulties besetting the Community's agricultural policy and other EEC issues.

A warning of tonight's collapse emerged when the British stance was criticized by the French Government spokesman, who said that Britain's partners had gone to the "limits of generosity" and that this had been met by "an intransigent Britain" which was "no longer acceptable".

[President Giscard d'Estrées of France, said tonight after the talks had failed that the average 5 per cent increase in EEC farm prices agreed on by all members but Britain "will be applied in France as quickly as possible".

The prime rate tends to hold at less than 2 per cent above the rate for federal funds but in recent days the gap has been far larger.

Federal funds are trading below 16 per cent and have reached 15½ per cent on some occasions. The Federal Reserve Board has given no indication of trying to slow the slide of the rate for fed funds.

The range of leading banks' prime rates is extraordinary. For example Morgan Guaranty Trust's rate is at 18.5 per cent, Chase Manhattan Bank's rate is 19 per cent and Citibank's 19.5 per cent.

All these factors suggest that important new trends are developing in short-term rates and that they will be unsettled before moving into line with each other.

Given the present rate for Federal funds, there is much scope for a further decline in the prime rate.

Railwaymen will consider new pay offer today

By Our Labour Staff

The National Union of Railways' executive will consider this morning amended pay and productivity proposals aimed at securing a settlement for 180,000 workers in the industry.

Resignations by American Secretaries of State on matters of principle are not as common as they are in Europe.

Before today's announcement by Mr Vance, the best known case in recent times was the resignation of Mr William Jennings Bryan in 1915. He left Mr Woodrow Wilson's cabinet in protest against the president's policy towards Germany and the First World War.

The executive, which last week unexpectedly rejected a 20 per cent offer, agreed by leaders of both the NUM and the other two rail unions, will have the outcome of six hours of talks which ended just eight

British Rail is thought to have been adamant that it could not improve on the percentage increase offered. Neither side would say last night what changes had been made in the offer.

Text of letters, page 8

Devastating blow, page 14

Leading article, page 15

Blair Peach was bit on the head by a policeman during the demonstration against the National Front's election meeting in Southall last April, the resumed inquest into Mr Peach's death was told yesterday.

Miss Amanda Leon, a teacher aged 33, who went to the demonstration with Mr Peach, said she saw him hit by a policeman during a police charge.

She assumed that he was hit with a truncheon. "It was a weapon of that shape, a long, fairly narrow weapon." The blow had come in an "overarm fashion".

Despite repeated challenges from Mr Brian Walling, QC, counsel for the Metropolitan Police, who asked Miss Leon to confirm that she was a member of the Anti-Nazi League and the Socialist Workers Party, Miss Leon insisted that she had seen Mr Peach struck.

The inquest resumed yesterday at Hammersmith Coroner's Court. The final hearing having been adjourned when the Peach family lawyers successfully challenged in the Appeal Court the decision of the coroner, Dr John Burton, to sit without a jury.

At the start there were about 15 demonstrators outside, displaying posters criticizing the Special Patrol Group.

Dr Burton warned the jury of five men and four women: "Do not take any notice of anything you have previously seen or heard." The sitting, he said, was an inquest, not a trial.

Dr Richard Bentall, of New

HOME NEWS

Government expected to agree pay rise of 16½% for Forces

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The Government is expected to announce today a pay rise averaging 16½ per cent for members of the Armed Forces. Cabinet approval is being sought in time for a statement by the Prime Minister in the Commons during the second day of the defence debate.

The £250m package, backdated to April 1, will mean that the pay of Britain's 319,000 Servicemen and women has risen by nearly half in 12 months.

The 16½ per cent compares with the 14 per cent norm the Government wanted for workers in the public sector and the 20 per cent some Service men had hoped for, but it is much in line with expectations.

It is only an average figure, however, with some ranks receiving a bigger rise than others. One objective of the Armed Forces Pay Review Body (AFPRB) has been to restore the differentials that were lost as a side effect of the previous government's incomes policy.

New rates for privates soldiers and equivalent ranks in the other services will range between £3,700, plus £5,500. A major's salary after eight years in that rank moves from £10,054 to £11,754, and a brigadier, the highest rank dealt with by the AFPRB, will have an extra £3,000, one of the biggest rises, to take him beyond £12,000.

NGA pickets held as lockout starts

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

Seven members of the National Association of Picketing, outside the Express and Star, Wolverhampton, were arrested for alleged obstruction yesterday. Mr David Hopkins, the editor in chief, said: "We have made no arrangement to produce

Mr Keith Whetstone, editor of the Coventry Evening Telegraph, which has not published since last Thursday, said: "We are producing a couple of photocopied sheets of local news and sport, which are in the head-office window. To-morrow we shall report on the city council and next Friday if we are still absent we shall have a summary of local election results."

The Leicester Mercury issued what it called an executive called "news posters" for newsagents' windows, public libraries and their own branch offices. They carried headlines and summaries of local news.

Neither the Derby Evening Sentinel, Stoke-on-Trent, both owned by Associated Newspapers, was published. The Liverpool Echo, which did not publish either, produced duplicate news sheets.

Mr Michael Bower, the Wolverhampton regional organiser, would today advise NUG members faced with an NGA picket to observe it.

Most provincial newspapers failed to appear yesterday as employers implemented their

Labour MP backs union drive to curb imports

By Guy Laker Staff

Mr John Silkin, the opposition spokesman on industry, yesterday called for a "system of general controls on imports of manufactured goods". He told a Transport and General Workers Union meeting in London that such a system was needed "if we are to save British industry and in doing so safeguard the employment of our people".

Although there is no cabinet meeting until Thursday, the Prime Minister's office is trying to get the agreement of cabinet members individually in time for an announcement today.

The restoration of differentials should help persuade trained men and women to remain in the forces rather than leave prematurely, as happened during the last two years of discussions over pay and conditions.

Manpower figures have since improved. But recruiting officers have given warnings that they still have a lot more to do, and the 1980s will make it more difficult because of the falling birth-rate in the 1960s.

Last year the Armed Forces received a 3½ per cent increase which the AFPRB says was needed to restore full comparability with civilian incomes.

Mr Callaghan's government approved a 24.2 per cent rise in April. A month later Mrs Thatcher's Government awarded them the rest, in accordance with its pre-election pledge to restore comparability at once instead of phasing it over 12 months.



Visitors to Kew Gardens, in London, taking their ease in the shade of a canopy of magnolias.

All bodies of Tenerife dead to be flown home

From Frances Gibb
Tenerife, April 28

With all 148 dead from the Dan Air Boeing 727 crash on Friday accounted for, British investigators in Tenerife today began the grueling task of identifying the bodies.

Rev. James Woodhead-Keith Dixon, who was inducted only the day before, said that on the night of the crash he went straight to the barracks where the bodies were being brought in and held a service. Another memorial service was held to-day in the island's Roman Catholic cathedral.

Two hundred people, mostly British residents, packed the tiny grey-stone church of All Saints, which was decked out with Arum lilies, Madonna lilies and amaryllis, for a requiem mass.

The identification is expected to take five to seven days. The bodies are in an army barracks about 10 miles from the scene of the crash, about

5,000ft up on the pine-covered slopes of the Forest of Hope. Relatives have been discouraged from flying to the island because of the state of the bodies and are not expected to take part in the identification.

Meanwhile, with no further clue to why the pilot of the aircraft took the fatal wrong course southward, a memorial service for the dead was held to-day in the Anglican church of Puerto de la Cruz.

Two hundred people, mostly

British residents, packed the tiny grey-stone church of All Saints, which was decked out with Arum lilies, Madonna lilies and amaryllis, for a requiem mass.

The identification is expected to take five to seven days. The bodies are in an army barracks about 10 miles from the scene of the crash, about

5,000ft up on the pine-covered slopes of the Forest of Hope. Relatives have been discouraged from flying to the island because of the state of the bodies and are not expected to take part in the identification.

Afterwards the chaplain, the Rev. James Woodhead-Keith Dixon, who was inducted only the day before, said that on the night of the crash he went straight to the barracks where the bodies were being brought in and held a service. Another

memorial service was held to-day in the island's Roman Catholic cathedral.

No further evidence from the flight data recorder or the cockpit voice recorder has yet been put forward by Dan Air, the airline. After a dispute between Dan Air offices in Manchester and on the island, Captain Robert Atkins, chief pilot and flight operations director, has been instructed not to speak to the press. Different versions had been put out by the two offices on why the crash happened.

No evidence, however, is likely to be available for some days as the recorders have to go to Madrid and may even be

sent to the United States. One fact, that has emerged, from the wait, which was found to be three days, is that the crash probably occurred at 14.25 local time, six minutes after the plane was taken in contact with the control tower.

The governor of the island has confirmed the Spanish authorities' view that the airport, Los Rodeos, is safe. He said that the director general of aerial navigation had said the airport would not be any safer if it had precision

rader.

The view of the community is that black youngsters are being unfairly picked on and harassed by the police, who see being black and young as being synonymous with potential drug-taking and who use the "sus" law accordingly against black youngsters on the streets.

In recent years the law has been a growing source of grievance among young black people, and it plays a central role in their relations with police.

In evidence to the select committee's subcommittee on race relations and immigration, the "Scrap Sus" campaign said:

"The view of the community is that black youngsters are being unfairly picked on and harassed by the police, who see being black and young as being synonymous with potential drug-taking and who use the "sus" law accordingly against black youngsters on the streets."

Last year 40 per cent of those arrested as suspected persons in the Metropolitan Police district were black. But the police strongly deny discrimination.

Sir David McNee, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, told the subcommittee: "It is essential in the public interest that police retain the power to detain suspected persons loitering in public places with intent to commit crime".

The committee is bound to be influenced, however, by such witnesses as the chairman of the Bar, Mr Peter Taylor QC, who said that the law was unsatisfactory and archaic, and no one would be suffered if it was abolished.

Home Office ministers will await the select committee's report before considering if a change should be made. They will also want to hear the views of the Law Commission.

Report on 'sus' law may favour abolition

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The weight of evidence against the "sus" law given to the House of Commons Select Committee on Home Affairs suggests that its report next month is likely to be decisively influenced by arguments in favour of its abolition.

The law, under section 4 of the Vagrancy Act, 1824, relating to the offence of being a suspected person loitering with intent to commit an arrestable offence, has been the subject of a fierce campaign by abolitionists. Many magistrates and other members of the legal profession also have misgivings, and it would be surprising if they were not needed by the committee.

In recent years the law has been a growing source of grievance among young black people, and it plays a central role in their relations with police.

In evidence to the select committee's subcommittee on race relations and immigration, the "Scrap Sus" campaign said:

"The view of the community is that black youngsters are being unfairly picked on and harassed by the police, who see being black and young as being synonymous with potential drug-taking and who use the "sus" law accordingly against black youngsters on the streets."

Last year 40 per cent of those arrested as suspected persons in the Metropolitan Police district were black. But the police strongly deny discrimination.

Sir David McNee, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, told the subcommittee: "It is essential in the public interest that police retain the power to detain suspected persons loitering in public places with intent to commit crime".

The committee is bound to be influenced, however, by such witnesses as the chairman of the Bar, Mr Peter Taylor QC, who said that the law was unsatisfactory and archaic, and no one would be suffered if it was abolished.

Home Office ministers will await the select committee's report before considering if a change should be made. They will also want to hear the views of the Law Commission.

Career reforms urged in medical research

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A reform of much of the medical research in the United Kingdom is recommended in a report published today by the Association of Researchers in Medical Sciences.

The document proposes a more efficient minimum of 800 weekly minimum to craftsmen, with an immediate 90-minute reduction in the working week and another hour next year. The indications are that the deal was called off because of pressure from other employers.

Members of the NGA mounted a picket line yesterday or day of about 80 people.

The Hampshire Chronicle, a weekly newspaper based in Winchester, with the Romsey Advertiser, Alton Gazette and Eastleigh News, members of the same group, will be produced as usual on Friday.

Christopher Thomas writes from Belfast: A peace deal at The Irish News in Belfast was unexpectedly withdrawn yesterday after management offered to accept it.

The management offered an 80 weekly minimum to craftsmen, with an immediate 90-minute reduction in the working week and another hour next year. The indications are that the deal was called off because of pressure from other employers.

About £130m a year is spent on medical research, and the greatest inefficiency lies in the research system which comes into the short-term contracts according to a study compiled by the association's members.

The system produces a poor return on investment, and is deleterious both for the quality of research and on the morale of the 4,000 to 5,000 people involved.

The weaknesses lie not in lack of funds but in the way they are allocated. One drawback is the absence of a formal career structure. Most fixed-term contracts run an average of 2.5 years without security of tenure.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to employ staff aged over 30 on short-term projects because they are too expensive, the report states giving evidence. It also shows that it is becoming increasingly difficult and in many cases almost impossible for experienced scientists to find full-time employment in research.

Last year declining job advertising affected the classified sector in many areas but other advertising was reasonably buoyant, with the television strike bringing in extra advertising, according to the News Society.

It is still possible to book air time quickly at many stations but advertisers would not in the same way be able to turn to the magazine market as an alternative outlet because of the comparatively long lead times in booking space.

Another route for advertising likely to be considered if the shutdown continues for several weeks is for companies to make

Thatcher mortgage worries

By Richard Ford

An insurance company representative with a "burning sense of grievance" had a one-month prison sentence for assaulting his district manager caused by the Court of Appeal in London yesterday.

Joseph Careford, aged 45 of Mowbray Lane, Hertford, London, was told by Lord Justice Shaw, sitting with Mr Justice Jupp and Mr Justice Mustill, that the sentence imposed on him by Southwark Crown Court almost two years ago was not entirely necessary.

Justice Shaw said: "I am the first to know that it caused very difficult problems", she states in the latest issue of *The London Illustrated News*. "I believe they are remunerative."

Mrs Thatcher says they are among the things that the Government has had to do that "are temporarily painful", but the aim is to secure better things in the long term. The reason why mortgage rates went up was because the Government was spending too much, she says.

The best thing we can do to help the person on a mortgage is to reduce government spending and therefore to borrow less and thus relieve the pressure on the pool of savings and to get interest rates down."

Mr Careford got the help of the other two men in a plan to assault Mr Adderley.

The two other men did not appeal yesterday. Mr Davies had been given a nine-month prison sentence suspended for two years, and Mr Doyle had been fined £100.

Mr Careford got the help of the other two men in a plan to assault Mr Adderley.

The two other men did not appeal yesterday. Mr Davies had been given a nine-month prison sentence suspended for two years, and Mr Doyle had been fined £100.

Mr Careford got the help of the other two men in a plan to assault Mr Adderley.

The two other men did not appeal yesterday. Mr Davies had been given a nine-month prison sentence suspended for two years, and Mr Doyle had been fined £100.

Mr Careford got the help of the other two men in a plan to assault Mr Adderley.

The two other men did not appeal yesterday. Mr Davies had been given a nine-month prison sentence suspended for two years, and Mr Doyle had been fined £100.

Mr Careford got the help of the other two men in a plan to assault Mr Adderley.

The two other men did not appeal yesterday. Mr Davies had been given a nine-month prison sentence suspended for two years, and Mr Doyle had been fined £100.

Mr Careford got the help of the other two men in a plan to assault Mr Adderley.

The two other men did not appeal yesterday. Mr Davies had been given a nine-month prison sentence suspended for two years, and Mr Doyle had been fined £100.

Mr Careford got the help of the other two men in a plan to assault Mr Adderley.

The two other men did not appeal yesterday. Mr Davies had been given a nine-month prison sentence suspended for two years, and Mr Doyle had been fined £100.

Mr Careford got the help of the other two men in a plan to assault Mr Adderley.

The two other men did not appeal yesterday. Mr Davies had been given a nine-month prison sentence suspended for two years, and Mr Doyle had been fined £100.

Mr Careford got the help of the other two men in a plan to assault Mr Adderley.

The two other men did not appeal yesterday. Mr Davies had been given a nine-month prison sentence suspended for two years, and Mr Doyle had been fined £100.

Mr Careford got the help of the other two men in a plan to assault Mr Adderley.

The two other men did not appeal yesterday. Mr Davies had been given a nine-month prison sentence suspended for two years, and Mr Doyle had been fined £100.

Mr Careford got the help of the other two men in a plan to assault Mr Adderley.

The two other men did not appeal yesterday. Mr Davies had been given a nine-month prison sentence suspended for two years, and Mr Doyle had been fined £100.

Mr Careford got the help of the other two men in a plan to assault Mr Adderley.

The two other men did not appeal yesterday. Mr Davies had been given a nine-month prison sentence suspended for two years, and Mr Doyle had been fined £100.

Mr Careford got the help of the other two men in a plan to assault Mr Adderley.

The two other men did not appeal yesterday. Mr Davies had been given a nine-month prison sentence suspended for two years, and Mr Doyle had been fined £100.

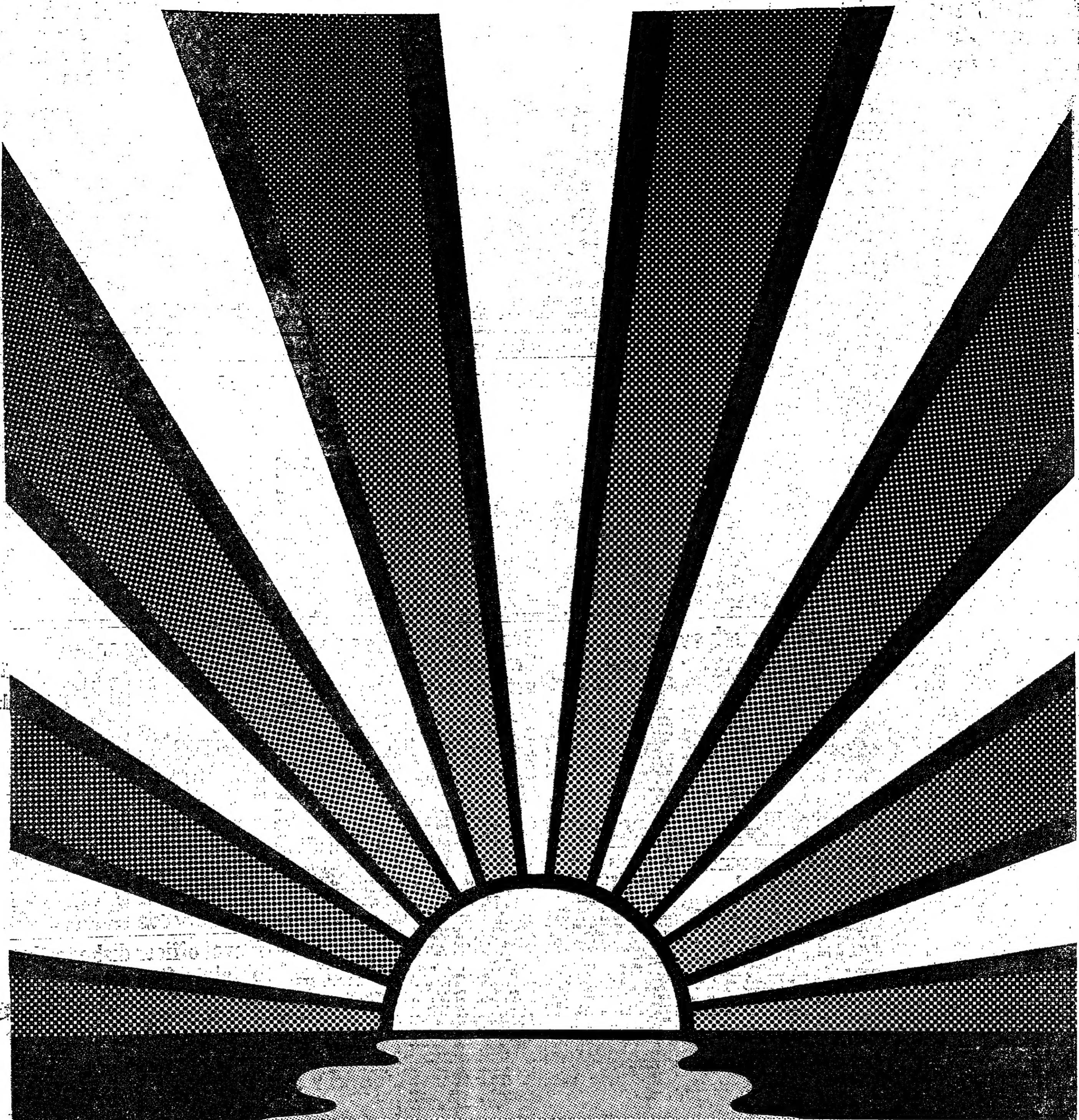
Mr Careford got the help of the other two men in a plan to assault Mr Adderley.

The two other men did not appeal yesterday. Mr Davies had been given a nine-month prison sentence suspended for two years, and Mr Doyle had been fined £100.

Mr Careford got the help of the other two men in a plan to assault Mr Adderley.

The two other men did not appeal yesterday. Mr Davies had been given a nine-month prison sentence suspended for two years, and Mr Doyle had been fined £100.

Mr Careford got the help of the other two men in a plan to assault Mr Adderley.



How the Pathfinders are selling to the world's toughest salesmen.

Everyone knows how successfully Japan sells to Britain, but do you know how much we sell to them?

Every day millions of Japanese ladies wear dresses dyed with ICI dyes; hundreds of thousands of Japanese patients take ICI medicines; and much of that delicious Japanese food is grown with the help of ICI crop protection products.

In fact, ICI are one of the biggest foreign chemical companies in the Far East; last year our exports to Japan alone went up by 25%, something which is all the more remarkable because the Japanese have a very large chemical industry of their own.

How did we do it? Part of our success comes from manufacturing some

of our products on the spot in Japan, in partnership with Japanese companies. Surprising though it may sound, manufacturing overseas like this actually increases exports from home. Because it creates a demand for the basic materials those factories need; and for other ICI products that we make here.

In fact, in the last couple of years, ICI have invested more worldwide than any other chemical company. In this way our overseas investments create jobs at home, which is one of the benefits of having an international network.

Of course Japan isn't our biggest market. But it is one of the most competitive. If you can sell to the Japanese, you can sell to practically anybody.



The Pathfinders
Selling worldwide for Britain.

HOME NEWS

Witness tells Peach inquest that she saw him hit once on the head by a policeman during charge

By Nicholas Timperley

For Michael British Transport, unless to more financial Peter Part of his chair railways vement's cu doing the death w "The f Rail is our financial short of mobility." S ments improved. The been bet financial forced Sir Pe prompt from the Minis question that he Rail you within limits". effective European was no in tax.

In a senior freight made before a year co 1978. T tax in charges compare £6.4m. £530m. I for. The carrier limit of boxes it also i

CI to

By Our Correspondent

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£1

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£2

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£3

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£4

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£5

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£6

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£7

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£8

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£9

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£10

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£11

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£12

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£13

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£14

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£15

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£16

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£17

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£18

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£19

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£20

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£21

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£22

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£23

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£24

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£25

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£26

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£27

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

The indust castin much ample Corp recruit venti then meet tradi devel gove

The any

£28

By Our Co

The Industri tighter planning to mat the ne and to selecti

In 1 mons Educa Arts, nized comittem demar

Recession 'a cause of increased child cruelty by parents'

By John Witherow
More children are likely to be physically ill-treated by their parents because of tensions caused by Britain's increasing economic difficulties. That is the view of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

In its 1979 report, published yesterday, the society said it had dealt with 1,052 cases of suspected non-accidental injuries to children in the 12 months to September 30 last. That compared with 615 incidents of physical child abuse in 1978, the NSPCC said.

The society accepted that there was no simple cause for increased violence, but cited the threat of an economic recession, high unemployment, rising prices, diminished support from public funds, all as factors add to family tensions and to the risk of children becoming scapegoats.

The society, which handled more than 50,000 cases last year England, Wales and Northern Ireland, also drew attention to dangers of leaving children alone while parents went out to work.

A report said school holidays were a particularly difficult time and called for a united effort by local government and voluntary organizations to expand nursery facilities. A separate report also published by the NSPCC said special treatment units in centres had led to a sharp

decline in the number of children registered with serious injuries.

The report, by Sue Creighton, states that in the units in Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle upon Tyne, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, Coventry, Nottingham and Goldthorpe, South Yorkshire, the proportion of children registered with serious injuries has fallen from 39 per cent in 1974 to 14 per cent in 1978.

It added that most of the children had moderate injuries, such as bruising, and many were very young boys likely to weigh less than 5½ lb at birth.

Parents who ill-treated their children were often young and immature with large families and rather unstable marriages or cohabitutions, the report said. Many of the parents were unemployed and those with jobs were usually in semi-skilled and unskilled manual occupations.

Dr Alan Gilmour, the director of the society, said the NSPCC's workload touched only the tip of the iceberg and some cases were reported only when a child had to be taken to hospital.

Referring to the "appalling difficulties" in Northern Ireland, the society said considerable strain was often placed on its officers.

NSPCC Annual Report, 1978 (25p) and Child Victims of Physical Abuse, by Sue Creighton, £2.25 (both available from 1 Riding Street, London, W1P 8AA).

BC to help find jobs for the young

Kenneth Gosling
C radio is to help this year's school-leavers to find a job in a campaign arranged by the Manpower Services Commission.

Geoffrey Holland, head of the commission's youth opportunities programme, said today that the scheme would use programmes - ads 1, 2 and 4, with local support services. As a quarter of this summer's 750,000 leavers would be finding work, he

re young people than ever leaving school and looking for jobs. "Unemployment is rising very quickly, and what has happened in the young people, particularly leavers, have been a most at risk," Mr Holland said. Employment among 16 to 20-year-olds was running at 12 per cent. "It is important to get school-leavers working," he said. "Because if we fail there are serious social and economic consequences." Without young people could not be independent; became dependent, apathetic alienated.

danger this year was that years would not be recruiting improving their prospects and dealing with their circumstances by recruitment of young people.

Alan Rogers, head of BBC current affairs magazine *Newsnight*, said the "Schools' Special" would be the national radio project of the scheme works like this: Lee Travis breakfast on Radio 1 will run 76 job ads, beginning next Tuesday and continuing for eight weeks. Parents will be given a chance on Radio 4, starting this Thursday, and a day call on May 6; Jimmy Savile will feature items on his 2 programme, and local stations will be involved.

Young school-leavers listening to the news on Radio 1 at 7.40 am and 3.40 pm will be invited to one of eight regional telephone advice points set up by Manpower Services Commission. An appeal was made to employers to telephone on all regional days.

There will be special leaflets and job-seeking guide associated with the programmes and can be had from DLT, PO Box 101, London, E1. Lee Travis said yesterday: "We may be flippant about it, but it is nice to know when we come up with topics people sit up and notice."

Real farmers aim to erase stigma of cruelty

By Clifton Paxman
Farmers yesterday began a campaign to persuade shoppers that British veal production does not involve cruelty. They said a farm at Arrington, Cheshire, in which calves are allowed to move freely in pens or straw, have joined the system in which calves are kept in tight individual pens on concrete slabs in rigidly controlled light.

The farm is owned by the group of companies, suppliers almost all the veal sold in shops. Mr Paxman, managing director of Volac, said: "Veal production has a very nasty image. I have recognized that the market will never change until the cruelty stigma is removed. I think we could be setting an example to European friends. We must bear in mind that no fewer than 1 million calves over two years have been beaten to death as baby animals reared on the Continent."

PC's fire rescue
Police Constable David Griffiths, aged 22, yesterday rescued four people from a blazing block of flats in Croxwell Street, Gloucester.

Ministers to study plans for Ulster devolution

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

A number of firm proposals for the devolution of power to Northern Ireland will be studied this week by the unofficial Whitelaw group of five Cabinet ministers.

The meeting has been arranged to examine the result of several weeks of intensive work by officials of the Northern Ireland Office in London on a narrow range of options for restoring government to

Parliament and the forebears of the Whigs with Charles I.

The Civil Service has been analysed and criticized from every conceivable angle, but only Mr Guest can speak with authority on how the bureaucracy administers its belly.

He has no new Rendlesham-Cavendish theory about the kids and liquids passing through its collective alimentary canal, but he will tell you about the "raw onion hole" that stretches from Yorkshire, through Lancashire and down to South Wales where no Civil Service canteen is complete without a plateful of that most anti-social of vegetables.

They are to meet formally in London in the next few weeks.

It was agreed during a 10-minute encounter between the two leaders in London on Sunday, in line with an increasing tendency towards secrecy, official Dublin sources are under strict instructions not to answer journalists' questions about the meeting.

Mr Haughey is bound to emphasize to Mrs Thatcher that the Irish Republic should be involved in the dialogue on Ulster's political future; he made that point over lunch in Dublin recently with Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Whitehall brief: Tea clubs that grew into £9m service Master caterer puts profit on menu

By Peter Hennessy

Place Mr Harry Guest, chief executive of the Civil Service Catering Organisation (Cisco), in the middle of any English town and within minutes he will tell you which side it took in the Civil War. From a short step down the high street Mr Guest can divine from the restaurants and canteens whether the inhabitants are for military or ploughmen. Invariably the supporters of the utilitarians were for Parliament and the forebears of the Whigs with Charles I.

The Civil Service has been analysed and criticized from every conceivable angle, but only Mr Guest can speak with authority on how the bureaucracy administers its belly.

He has no new Rendlesham-Cavendish theory about the kids and liquids passing through its collective alimentary canal, but he will tell you about the "raw onion hole" that stretches from Yorkshire, through Lancashire and down to South Wales where no Civil Service canteen is complete without a plateful of that most anti-social of vegetables.

They are to meet formally in London in the next few weeks.

It was agreed during a 10-minute encounter between the two leaders in London on Sunday, in line with an increasing tendency towards secrecy, official Dublin sources are under strict instructions not to answer journalists' questions about the meeting.

Mr Haughey is bound to emphasize to Mrs Thatcher that the Irish Republic should be involved in the dialogue on Ulster's political future; he made that point over lunch in Dublin recently with Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Mr Harry Guest : Concept of the light bite.

unitary committees (successors of the tea clubs), which receive a contribution of £10.5m.

Mr Guest, who retires at the end of June, joined Cisco on its foundation in 1972 with the amalgamation of the Civil Service Catering Department and the Treasury Catering Advisory Service. Previously, he had been with Associated British Foods "where I developed the concept of the light bite".

He is proud of making Cisco pay within the level of subsidy allowed: 20 per cent of food turnover, provided a gross profit of 45 per cent is achieved, with 1 per cent off the subsidy for each point gross profit falls.

From these consumption surveys, he can learn that on a given day Cisco nationally will sell something like 5,000 plates of sausages and 17,300 portions of chips. Nature does imitate art. Civil servants do drink a veritable lake of tea daily, almost 20,000 cups in Cisco restaurants alone, apart from the torrent that pours down clerical throats in private offices and typing pools.

below target. He has progressively lowered the organization's cumulative loss since 1972 and says last year's profit of £500,000 was Cisco's contribution to the Government's expenditure cuts.

But Mr Guest is unique among the world's caterers in that he can quote the British Constitution as an alibi for failing to do even better because of Treasury cash limits. Writing in the March issue of *Management Services in Government*, he claims:

"We have now run up against a number of constraints inherent in the constitutional responsibility of departments to their ministers and of the Civil Service Department for its vote which is undoubtedly derived from a desire to provide the best possible result in providing a service to our Civil Service customers."

Mr Guest is a great believer in market forces. Each week he lunches at least once in a rival private sector establishment, such as McDonald's, that might attract what can be a "certain type of audience". He has introduced, too, an information system that provides him with swift, reliable data on which items are selling well and which sagging.

From these consumption surveys, he can learn that on a given day Cisco nationally will sell something like 5,000 plates of sausages and 17,300 portions of chips. Nature does imitate art. Civil servants do drink a veritable lake of tea daily, almost 20,000 cups in Cisco restaurants alone, apart from the torrent that pours down clerical throats in private offices and typing pools.

Call for anti-nuclear drive at Olympics

By Ian Bradley

British athletes should go to the Olympic Games in Moscow this summer to spread the message of European nuclear disarmament, Mr Wedgwood Benn, Labour MP for Bristol, South East, said yesterday.

He was speaking in the House of Commons in a speech to launch a campaign to free Europe from nuclear missiles and bases. The campaign, which was initiated by the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, was to be held simultaneously in London, Oslo, Lisbon, Paris and Berlin.

Mr Benn said: "One of the best reasons for sending our athletes to Moscow is so they can take this campaign to the Russians."

"The real danger of nuclear weapons is that in the guise of defending people against a foreign threat, they place control of military action in the hands of domestic military establishments."

The resignation of Mr Cyrus Vance, United States Secretary of State, was "one of the clearest indications that political chiefs are being replaced by military chiefs", he said.

Mr Benn made clear that the purpose of the movement was not merely to free Europe of nuclear weapons, but also to build a much closer dialogue between East and West and re-establish contacts which had been broken recently in the atmosphere of cold war "stimulated by the media".

The movement's manifesto begins: "We are entering the most dangerous decade in human history. A third world

Irishman withdraws, page 10

When a British car gets rave reviews in France, it's something to write home about.



specification, space and comfort.

With plenty of room for five adults, the French regard it as the perfect family car.

We regard it as a victory for British engineering.

"Notable progress has been made in fuel consumption..."

L'Action February 1980.

These days, it takes a pretty special foreign product to impress the French.

Acclaimed by the French motor press as the best car in its class, it got top scores for fuel economy, high

"...the Allegro can be classed among the comfortable cars in its category." L'Auto-Journal February 15th 1980.

Indeed, when they tested the new Allegro 3, only one thing really seemed to upset them.

It wasn't French.

Another quality car from

Austin Morris with Supercover

IT PAYS TO BUY BRITISH

THE NEW ALLEGRO 3
"Allez, roule Britannia!"

ALLEGRO 3 RANGE PRICES START FROM £1,250. LOOK FOR YOUR NEAREST AUSTIN MORRIS DEALER IN THE YELLOW PAGES. INFORMATION ON BL CARS LEASING PACKAGES AVAILABLE FROM OUR FLEET SALES DEPT. ON 0574-624 EX 415. FOR TAX FREE SALES CALL 01-920381.

OVERSEAS

Mugabe pledge of 'bold steps but no unconstitutional acts'

From Ruth Weiss
Salisbury, April 28

It is hardly surprising that Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, feels he cannot take time off to attend the Organization of African Unity (OAU) economic summit in Lagos or go anywhere else for that matter other than to Zanu headquarters, the Cabinet room and his own office, near which a statue of Cecil Rhodes still stands.

"There are so many things that require my attention," was his response in a query about going to Lagos. Indeed there are. As the new Prime Minister put it himself: "There must be changes and we will take bold steps, but nothing unconstitutional. I think there is lots of room left for action by government under the constitution".

The white power within the civil service structure, which is evident even to the most casual visitor, will not be allowed to inhibit change. Mr Mugabe is optimistic. He said to me: "The feeling I get is that quite a few of them realize that the past has been bad and has brought about this disparity between black and white, which many of them are ashamed of.

"But they say this was government policy. Since now government policy is different, I'm sure that they will be prepared to move along." He realizes the delicacy with which he has to strike the precise balance, as he says himself, "between maintaining white confidence and also satisfying the expectations which our people have".

The old Rhodesian civil service at the top was all white. In order to entice them to remain under a black government, that of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Mr Ian Smith introduced a special golden handshake for every extra year served. This rule still applies.

Since the Soames administration made no fundamental changes, and as the year of service ends in April, some top men may shortly take whatever is due to them and leave.

It is impossible to guess how many will go. The wait-and-see attitude persists and a new note of amazing appreciation of the calibre of the new Cabinet is heard in ministerial corridors. "If only we knew it would be like this", sigh middle-aged white secretaries. Others confide that they had never voted for "Good Old Smithy" anyway.

Indeed, in the present curious Salisbury climate it is hard to explain why Mr Smith received 20 per cent of white votes in an 80 per cent turnout last February. The Soames administration made no fundamental changes, and as the year of service ends in April, some top men may shortly take whatever is due to them and leave.

The black steps which Mr Mugabe hopes to take this year are, in addition to achieving peace and security, the resettling of the estimated two million displaced people and repairing the war damage in both the private and public sectors to schools, clinics, roads and communications.

Mr Mugabe adds: "We must make our own inventory" of the work situation in the two sectors. "In the public sector we are satisfied that racialism was practised."

A study of possible African advancement was not yet complete. The management of the private sector was firmly in white hands. Wages were low and working conditions for blacks were "absolutely appalling and intolerable".

"We cannot have a system that sustains itself on exploitation. The private sector will have to shake itself up or be shaken into action."

Already there is a feverish emphasis on the need for crash training courses for Africans, so the shaking up process seems to have begun.

Mr Mugabe is just as firm about agriculture. No efficient white farmer has anything to fear, he says, but the negligent white farmer has to improve. Impoverished Africans will need land, so the government will have to acquire land on a large scale.

Education is spelt in large letters, as are medical facilities. "Education is going to be free and we are going to ensure that by next year no child can be said to be out of school because he has no place. Also, and perhaps this will take some time, there should be enough medical facilities for the entire population".

Coloureds receive limited support from blacks

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, April 28

Coloured pupils at high and secondary schools in South Africa today received their first visible backing from their class boycott from black students when thousands of blacks staged a demonstration in the black township of Mamelodi, outside Pretoria.

The black students were also protesting over the detention yesterday of 32 black students who attempted to attend the unveiling ceremony of a tombstone to commemorate Mr Solomon Mhalangu, a former member of the banned African National Congress. Mr Mhalangu was executed last year for his part in an armed

attack on a Johannesburg warehouse in which two whites were killed.

However, despite today's protest there is little sign of more widespread black support for the Coloured students who today extended their boycott to a number of lower primary schools in the Johannesburg area. Observers here believe that unless the Coloured students receive more substantial black backing their boycott may soon start to crumble.

About 80,000 Coloured students from schools throughout South Africa are involved in the boycott which is in protest against the Government's failure to improve the educational system for Coloureds.

Iranian airliner blacked at Heathrow

Ground staff of Aer Lingus, the Irish airline, blacked an Iran Air Boeing 707 at Heathrow Airport last night for six hours in protest at the "barbaric" treatment of the bodies of the Americans killed in the hostage rescue attempt.

Their shop stewards said they called the embargo because of the way staff at Teheran airport had helped with the "inhuman treatment" of the corpses. Shop stewards of other airlines gave the protest their full backing.

An Aer Lingus spokesman said the protest did not represent the official attitude of the airline.

British Airways is reducing flights from London to Iran from one a day to three a week.

Full text of Vance-Carter letters

Washington, April 28.—In his resignation letter written last week, Mr Cyrus Vance, former Secretary of State, said:

Monday, April 21

Dear Mr President:

I have the greatest respect and admiration for you and it is with a heavy heart that I submit my resignation. It has been a privilege and a high honour to serve you and our nation. I look with pride and satisfaction at the many actions and new directions which I have marked out for our policy under your leadership.

The Panamanian Canal, the Camp David accords, the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China, the strengthening of our military forces and our alliances, the negotiation of the Salt 2 agreement, the Zimbabwe settlement, and the negotiations with the nations of the Third World are several of these major steps.

President accepts: In accepting Mr Vance's resignation, Mr Carter replied from the White House:

Sporadic rioting, curfews, impromptu roadblocks and postponed elections mark upsurge in tension

From Christopher Walker
Ramallah, April 28

After the so-called "Night of the Hammers" when about 150 Arab vehicles had their windows smashed, and about 30 houses were similarly attacked.

When the handful of settlers arrived, they were restrained by Israeli soldiers. As bitter abuse was shouted between the Jews and a growing crowd of Arabs, Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the delegation, said: "What happened in Ramallah will happen again—they do not want us here, and we do not want them."

Later, after the right-wing Jews had left the town, the Palestinian flag was raised defiantly over the town hall. As has become familiar practice in recent years, a sudden commercial strike was then called in protest, and the radical mayor, Mr Karim Khalil, led a

march of supporters through the streets.

The march was broken up by Israeli troops using clubs and teargas, and firing shots over the demonstrators' heads. Four of the Arab demonstrators were injured and several were arrested.

The incident was the latest sign of the deteriorating security situation in the occupied West Bank. Many moderate Israeli politicians now claim that tensions between Jews and Arabs here are as potentially explosive as at any time since the area was conquered from Jordan in the war in 1967.

In a strongly worded editorial headed "The curse of conquest", the respected Hebrew newspaper, *Hatzalah*, gave a warning today: "The

situation in the West Bank is growing more serious, and one does not need an overactive imagination to express the fear that the latest developments in the areas hint at the inception of civil rebellion."

The paper, which is noted for its independent views, went on: "The excuse for the recent deterioration was the Jewish settlers' riot in the streets of Ramallah. Its roots, to our deep regret, are much deeper... the fatal flaw of rule by military occupation where repression leads to terror, and terror to greater repression."

Having predicted that unless rapid action was taken, violence of the kind in Northern Ireland would break out, the editorial stated: "The reality which we have not changed by means of words, settlements

or legal reasoning—is that on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, one nation is trying to rule another, and it will fail."

The latest violence can be immediately traced back to an abortive incident early last week when a sturdy jeepie was thrown at a bus carrying Jews to a settlement near Ramallah, where tanks and ships shelled Ramallah. Spared by the Palestinian children from the Palestinian refugee camp in the same area.

Within a hour the Jewish settlers had wreaked their own revenge with the customary organized night attacks against private property in Ramallah. According to Israeli sources, an average of 20 extremists take part in the reprisals, some of them armed, and others equipped with steel hammers, sticks,

clubs and stones, and they have been imposed in a larger area near Ramallah. Impromptu roadblocks have been set up to prevent Arabs and a mixture of settlers and anti-settlementists from getting to their homes.

Within a week, the Jewish settlers had wreaked their own revenge with the customary organized night attacks against private property in Ramallah.

According to Israeli sources, an average of 20 extremists take part in the reprisals, some of them armed, and others equipped with steel hammers, sticks,

clubs and stones, and they have been imposed in a larger area near Ramallah. Impromptu roadblocks have been set up to prevent Arabs and a mixture of settlers and anti-settlementists from getting to their homes.

Within a week, the Jewish settlers had wreaked their own revenge with the customary organized night attacks against private property in Ramallah.

According to Israeli sources, an average of 20 extremists take part in the reprisals, some of them armed, and others equipped with steel hammers, sticks,

clubs and stones, and they have been imposed in a larger area near Ramallah. Impromptu roadblocks have been set up to prevent Arabs and a mixture of settlers and anti-settlementists from getting to their homes.

Within a week, the Jewish settlers had wreaked their own revenge with the customary organized night attacks against private property in Ramallah.

According to Israeli sources, an average of 20 extremists take part in the reprisals, some of them armed, and others equipped with steel hammers, sticks,

clubs and stones, and they have been imposed in a larger area near Ramallah. Impromptu roadblocks have been set up to prevent Arabs and a mixture of settlers and anti-settlementists from getting to their homes.

Within a week, the Jewish settlers had wreaked their own revenge with the customary organized night attacks against private property in Ramallah.

According to Israeli sources, an average of 20 extremists take part in the reprisals, some of them armed, and others equipped with steel hammers, sticks,

clubs and stones, and they have been imposed in a larger area near Ramallah. Impromptu roadblocks have been set up to prevent Arabs and a mixture of settlers and anti-settlementists from getting to their homes.

Within a week, the Jewish settlers had wreaked their own revenge with the customary organized night attacks against private property in Ramallah.

According to Israeli sources, an average of 20 extremists take part in the reprisals, some of them armed, and others equipped with steel hammers, sticks,

clubs and stones, and they have been imposed in a larger area near Ramallah. Impromptu roadblocks have been set up to prevent Arabs and a mixture of settlers and anti-settlementists from getting to their homes.

Within a week, the Jewish settlers had wreaked their own revenge with the customary organized night attacks against private property in Ramallah.

According to Israeli sources, an average of 20 extremists take part in the reprisals, some of them armed, and others equipped with steel hammers, sticks,

clubs and stones, and they have been imposed in a larger area near Ramallah. Impromptu roadblocks have been set up to prevent Arabs and a mixture of settlers and anti-settlementists from getting to their homes.

Within a week, the Jewish settlers had wreaked their own revenge with the customary organized night attacks against private property in Ramallah.

According to Israeli sources, an average of 20 extremists take part in the reprisals, some of them armed, and others equipped with steel hammers, sticks,

clubs and stones, and they have been imposed in a larger area near Ramallah. Impromptu roadblocks have been set up to prevent Arabs and a mixture of settlers and anti-settlementists from getting to their homes.

Within a week, the Jewish settlers had wreaked their own revenge with the customary organized night attacks against private property in Ramallah.

According to Israeli sources, an average of 20 extremists take part in the reprisals, some of them armed, and others equipped with steel hammers, sticks,

clubs and stones, and they have been imposed in a larger area near Ramallah. Impromptu roadblocks have been set up to prevent Arabs and a mixture of settlers and anti-settlementists from getting to their homes.

Within a week, the Jewish settlers had wreaked their own revenge with the customary organized night attacks against private property in Ramallah.

According to Israeli sources, an average of 20 extremists take part in the reprisals, some of them armed, and others equipped with steel hammers, sticks,

clubs and stones, and they have been imposed in a larger area near Ramallah. Impromptu roadblocks have been set up to prevent Arabs and a mixture of settlers and anti-settlementists from getting to their homes.

Within a week, the Jewish settlers had wreaked their own revenge with the customary organized night attacks against private property in Ramallah.

According to Israeli sources, an average of 20 extremists take part in the reprisals, some of them armed, and others equipped with steel hammers, sticks,

clubs and stones, and they have been imposed in a larger area near Ramallah. Impromptu roadblocks have been set up to prevent Arabs and a mixture of settlers and anti-settlementists from getting to their homes.

Within a week, the Jewish settlers had wreaked their own revenge with the customary organized night attacks against private property in Ramallah.

According to Israeli sources, an average of 20 extremists take part in the reprisals, some of them armed, and others equipped with steel hammers, sticks,

clubs and stones, and they have been imposed in a larger area near Ramallah. Impromptu roadblocks have been set up to prevent Arabs and a mixture of settlers and anti-settlementists from getting to their homes.

Within a week, the Jewish settlers had wreaked their own revenge with the customary organized night attacks against private property in Ramallah.

According to Israeli sources, an average of 20 extremists take part in the reprisals, some of them armed, and others equipped with steel hammers, sticks,

clubs and stones, and they have been imposed in a larger area near Ramallah. Impromptu roadblocks have been set up to prevent Arabs and a mixture of settlers and anti-settlementists from getting to their homes.

Within a week, the Jewish settlers had wreaked their own revenge with the customary organized night attacks against private property in Ramallah.

According to Israeli sources, an average of 20 extremists take part in the reprisals, some of them armed, and others equipped with steel hammers, sticks,

clubs and stones, and they have been imposed in a larger area near Ramallah. Impromptu roadblocks have been set up to prevent Arabs and a mixture of settlers and anti-settlementists from getting to their homes.

Within a week, the Jewish settlers had wreaked their own revenge with the customary organized night attacks against private property in Ramallah.

According to Israeli sources, an average of 20 extremists take part in the reprisals, some of them armed, and others equipped with steel hammers, sticks,

clubs and stones, and they have been imposed in a larger area near Ramallah. Impromptu roadblocks have been set up to prevent Arabs and a mixture of settlers and anti-settlementists from getting to their homes.

Within a week, the Jewish settlers had wreaked their own revenge with the customary organized night attacks against private property in Ramallah.

According to Israeli sources, an average of 20 extremists take part in the reprisals, some of them armed, and others equipped with steel hammers, sticks,

clubs and stones, and they have been imposed in a larger area near Ramallah. Impromptu roadblocks have been set up to prevent Arabs and a mixture of settlers and anti-settlementists from getting to their homes.

Within a week, the Jewish settlers had wreaked their own revenge with the customary organized night attacks against private property in Ramallah.

According to Israeli sources, an average of 20 extremists take part in the reprisals, some of them armed, and others equipped with steel hammers, sticks,

clubs and stones, and they have been imposed in a larger area near Ramallah. Impromptu roadblocks have been set up to prevent Arabs and a mixture of settlers and anti-settlementists from getting to their homes.

Within a week, the Jewish settlers had wreaked their own revenge with the customary organized night attacks against private property in Ramallah.

According to Israeli sources, an average of 20 extremists take part in the reprisals, some of them armed, and others equipped with steel hammers, sticks,

clubs and stones, and they have been imposed in a larger area near Ramallah. Impromptu roadblocks have been set up to prevent Arabs and a mixture of settlers and anti-settlementists from getting to their homes.

Within a week, the Jewish settlers had wreaked their own revenge with the customary organized night attacks against private property in Ramallah.

According to Israeli sources, an average of 20 extremists take part in the reprisals, some of them armed, and others equipped with steel hammers, sticks,

clubs and stones, and they have been imposed in a larger area near Ramallah. Impromptu roadblocks have been set up to prevent Arabs and a mixture of settlers and anti-settlementists from getting to their homes.

Within a week, the Jewish settlers had wreaked their own revenge with the customary organized night attacks against private property in Ramallah.

According to Israeli sources, an average of 20 extremists take part in the reprisals, some of them armed, and others equipped with steel hammers, sticks,

clubs and stones, and they have been imposed in a larger area near Ramallah. Impromptu roadblocks have been set up to prevent Arabs and a mixture of settlers and anti-settlementists from getting to their homes.

Within a week, the Jewish settlers had wreaked their own revenge with the customary organized night attacks against private property in Ramallah.

HOM Brit give pro!

British
sive and
to more &
financial
Peter Park
his chair
rallways +
year in
man's ca
to doing the
way.
The Rail is
our finant
short of
ility." S
menting
improved
The
been bei
financial
be forced
parding
Sir Pe
prompt
pose fro
the Minis
said in
question
the Rail wou
within i
line." I
effective
Eurosar
was no
ing taxp
In a
senser
freight
made
before c
year cov
1978. T
tax, in
charges
compare
£6.4m. T
£530m. t
for.
The
Governor
limit o
hopes t
It also i

SPORT

Football

Long wait continues for West Ham

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent
Arsenal 1 Liverpool 1

The questions remain: where and when will Arsenal, the holders, and Liverpool, the league champions, finally resolve their FA Cup semi-final round tie? While West Ham United wait to know their opponents at Wembley, these two meet again at Upton Park on Thursday, and even then there is no certainty of an answer.

From the original dull meeting in Sheffield, this has evolved into an astonishing epic that threatens to surpass the records of longevity. A send-off they had won the night before last night began sensational. From the kick-off Eudy gently stroked a square pass to Rice, who was tempted to give Jennings a goalkeeper's customary early touch. Instead he played forwards to Stapleton, who headed the ball down for Sunderland; the Liverpool defenders were confused by Sunderland's shuffle. Clemente, however, the first Liverpool player to get to grips with the ball, when taking a spectacular dive.

For all their relentless effort, Liverpool's clear chances were

dangered Liverpool's chances of winning the championship.

After 210 minutes of the two earlier matches, including extra time in the second on this same ground, Villa Park, it was still no easier to hazard the outcome when through Arsenal scored within 20 seconds. Predictions that they would not last the test of time had been energetically dismissed 12 days before, when they seemed slightly the stronger in the last minutes.

Assessments that the first match at Hillsborough had not been dramatic certainly lacked a sense of nerve after that. The replay had been a substantial improvement but last night began sensational. From the kick-off Eudy gently stroked a square pass to Rice, who was tempted to give Jennings a goalkeeper's customary early touch. Instead he played forwards to Stapleton, who headed the ball down for Sunderland;

the Liverpool defenders were confused by Sunderland's shuffle. Clemente, however, the first Liverpool player to get to grips with the ball, when taking a spectacular dive.

For all their relentless effort,

they were giving a slightly false impression by perseverance, keeping the Arsenal defence fully occupied yet themselves being forced to shoot from outside a well-stocked penalty area.

Arsenal had the two outstanding opportunities of the first half, the first one they seized and from the second late in the first half Sunderland's centre dropped in vainly for Price to head from a couple of yards out; Clemente clattered the ball away as it was about to cross the line.

In the final seconds Johnson and Fairclough attempted to head the ball together; both went down. Fairclough recovered but Johnson appeared to be badly hurt and was stretchered off the field.

Diglish struck an equalizer a minute into the time added on for Johnson's injury. The goal, which slipped past Jennings, came from Johnson heading and sent the tie into extra time.

ARSENAL: P. Jennings; P. Rice, J. Diglish, B. Talbot, D. O'Leary, W. Johnson, D. Fairclough, R. Stamford, D. Price, G. Clemente. **LIVERPOOL:** P. Jennings; B. Alcock, N. Haines, K. Dalglish, S. Leece, D. Johnstone, P. Partridge (Cochrane). Referee: P. Partridge (Cochrane).

That goal lasted until the final minute of full time when Liverpool had only 10 men on the field. Dalglish equalized.

Both teams claimed victory in extra time. From beginning to end it was a memorable struggle that physically may have en-



Sunderland (far left) wheels away in delight after giving Arsenal the lead against Liverpool.

CI to future secure

By Our Correspondent

West Brom. 0
Sunderland 1

Everton 0
Brentford 0

Brighton 0
Southampton 0

Walsall 0
Middlesbrough 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Newcastle United 0

Leeds United 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Nottingham Forest 0
West Ham United 0

Southampton 0
Birmingham City 0

Wolverhampton Wanderers 0
Bolton Wanderers 0

Swindon Town 0
Brentford 0

Charlton Athletic 0
Bury 0

Watford 0
Preston North End 0

Blackburn Rovers 0
Luton Town 0

Derby County 0
Middlesbrough 0

Leicester City 0
Newcastle United 0

Southampton 0
Sheffield Wednesday 0

West Ham United 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

Sheffield Wednesday 0
Tottenham Hotspur 0

Leeds United 0
Newcastle United 0

SPORT

Cricket

Botham goes fishing for four wickets in as many sweaters

RICHARD STREETER Somerset, with four consecutive wins in hand, at the University by 293 runs, Somerset did not enforce the draw at tea time yesterday after gaining a first innings lead of 171 runs on another day and a draw. The need for a spin from the biting wind probably helped Botham in his decision "as much as any other consideration". Hot drinks were served on a cold, damp morning period and even Botham, a born and enthusiastic outdoorsman, felt sufficiently bowl in four, or perhaps three, sweaters.

There were some bright moments over the three Oxford innings but if it was a pity that none of them progressed to the stage being assertive and that little sport came from the mid-order spinners. Durack and Orders, until the Oxford 25-wicket, had extremely well first innings just the six bowlers Somerset did. They were not separated by ten minutes before lunch. I later Rogers batted correctly for almost two hours in a half hour break, an Australian fresh-faced Woodfull as his mentor. He already won a hockey Blue. He looked like natural games were in his possession when 218 runs was a long time to wait. The left-handed orders, a 1979 cricket Blue, drove right and past mud-in with a using upright style before he caught in two minds by the marks that both turned up. The marks that both turned up. Durack had just begun to bat positively when he was out, having two wickets at this point was bowling without a mind and, when Durack drove to score, Botham moved rapidly around and a sharp catch. Botham's wickets then fell to spin before sunset took the new ball with

Oxford 132 for seven and Botham (one wicket now) took the last three. Rogers was always sound off his legs and he also hooked one splendid four against Moseley. He was the last man out playing back to an inswinger.

With Somerset bated Rose, for the second time in the match, failed to get some participation, was, however, a good diving catch by the wicketkeeper, MacPherson, who ended up in front of second all out brought his dismissal. Rosebuck, a 1979 cricket Blue, was stonked for three low scores this season already with some attractive stroke-play before falling to another good catch.

There were some bright moments over the three Oxford innings but if it was a pity that none of them progressed to the stage being assertive and that little sport came from the mid-order spinners. Durack and Orders, until the Oxford 25-wicket, had extremely well first innings just the six bowlers Somerset did. They were not separated by ten minutes before lunch. I later Rogers batted correctly for almost two hours in a half hour break, an Australian fresh-faced Woodfull as his mentor. He already won a hockey Blue. He looked like natural games were in his possession when 218 runs was a long time to wait. The left-handed orders, a 1979 cricket Blue, drove right and past mud-in with a using upright style before he caught in two minds by the marks that both turned up. The marks that both turned up. Durack had just begun to bat positively when he was out, having two wickets at this point was bowling without a mind and, when Durack drove to score, Botham moved rapidly around and a sharp catch. Botham's wickets then fell to spin before sunset took the new ball with

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First Innings: P. Durack, c & b Botham 3-10; D. Orders, c & b Botham 3-10; J. L. Rawlinson, c Marks, b 3-10; N. F. Jenkins, 1-bw, b Botham 3-10; J. D. Orders, 1-bw, b Botham 3-10; P. Rogers, 1-bw, b Botham 3-10; C. L. MacPherson, c Botham 3-10; N. C. Brookfield, c Botham 3-10; C. Rose, 1-bw, b Botham 3-10; P. Sutton, 1-bw, b Botham 3-10; L. Curtis, not out 10-10. Extras (not out) 10-10. Total 132 for 7. Fall of Wickets: 1-18, 2-40, 3-50, 4-60, 5-70, 6-80, 7-90, 8-100, 9-110, 10-120.

TOTAL OF WICKETS: 1-18, 2-40, 3-50, 4-60, 5-70, 6-80, 7-90, 8-100, 9-110, 10-120.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

Total 132 for 7. Fall of Wickets: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11.

Legal Appointments

appointment of The Official Solicitor

£18,780 (under review)

The Official Solicitor is a senior officer of the Supreme Court of Judicature appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

The office entails undertaking a wide range of duties on behalf of people, most frequently children and mental patients, whose interests would not otherwise be adequately protected or represented. The specific duties include assuming guardianship ad litem of such people in court proceedings and representing them in the receivership, conveyancing and administration of their estates. The Official Solicitor also carries out various special duties concerning, for example, contempt-of-court prisoners and applications for bail by prisoners in custody on criminal charges.

The Official Solicitor has a Department of over 200 staff including 10 lawyers and is aided by two Assistant Solicitors, one of whom acts as Deputy when required.

Applicants must be solicitors of over 10 years' standing though not necessarily practising for that period. Experience of litigation is essential and administrative experience is highly desirable. The preferred age range is 47-55 but candidates outside this age range with specially relevant experience will be considered.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 22 May 1980) write to Civil Service Commission, Atencor Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1B, Tel: telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/5381/1.

Lord Chancellors' Department

Solicitors

Company and Commercial Work

Freshfields seek to recruit able young lawyers for their Company and Commercial Department. The work is wide-ranging, much of it with an international content, and it is demanding and of high quality. A good intellectual ability and a willingness to take initiative are important. Previous experience is an advantage, but it is not essential. Applications (which are also invited from those whose articles have nearly ended) should be sent, in confidence, quoting Ref T/CD to:

Mr. David Rance, Freshfields,
Grindall House, 25 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7LH.

HAMPSHIRE MAGISTRATES COURTS COMMITTEE

Principal Administrative Division Officer

(Justices' Training)
(Deputy Clerk to the Justices Status)

£9,897 to £10,698

(Subject to comparability review)

Applications are invited from persons with suitable experience and qualifications under the Justices' Clerks' Qualifications of Ambulance Scheme 1979, for a new appointment to serve Hampshire Magistrates Courts Committee.

The principal duties will be to arrange, organise and participate in training programmes for magistrates in the county. The successful applicant will be seconded to the Justices' Training Officer, who is a Justices' Clerk. The person appointed will also be expected to afford such other professional assistance as may be necessary to the committee and its sub-committees, and to maintain some active involvement with the day-to-day running of the committee.

The appointment is superannuable and J.N.C. conditions of service apply. Assistance towards removal expenses in appropriate cases will be considered.

Applicants should state age, education, qualifications, experience, present appointment and salary together with the names and addresses of two referees should reach no later than 10th May, 1980.

Clerk to the Committee A. J. Isou
The Court House, Library Road, Totton,
Southampton SO4 3AF.

CITY OF PORTSMOUTH

Legal and Administrative Assistant in Training (Articled Clerk)

Post No. 556 Salary: £3,078-£5,784 per annum

There will be a vacancy in this department for a graduate articled clerk in July/August, 1981. Portsmouth is one of the largest non-Metropolitan districts and the successful applicant will have the opportunity of gaining experience in all areas of office work where there is a wide variety of legal work, including agency and contract work on behalf of the Hampshire County Council. Preference will be given to applicants in their last year of study for a law degree and who are likely to be taking their final of the Law Society's qualifying examination in the summer of 1981 but other suitable applicants will be considered. Application form and further particulars from the City Secretary and Solicitor, Civic Offices, Guildhall Square, Portsmouth PO1 2AL, or telephone (0705) 834045. Applications should be received by 30th May, 1980.

LEGAL ASSISTANT

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING

c. £7,500.
Our client is a major ocean shipping company which operates tankers, bulk carriers, drilling rigs and cruise liners. The London office is modern and superbly equipped. Fringe benefits include free lunches, five weeks' annual leave, pension scheme, a season ticket loan and four weeks' holiday. The office is situated in the heart of the City, overlooking the river, vice-president with a wide range of work with a maritime bias. It includes:-Preparing documents for importers, liquidations and documentation for shipping companies; preparing bills of lading; preparing documents in connection with the financing of vessels, re-financing, sales and sales-maintaining corporate records re-arrangements. The successful applicant may be a law graduate with a minimum of one year's commercial experience, who is able to type his/her own draft. For further information contact Michael Farter at Richard Evans & Harley, Recruitment Consultants, 36 Moorgate, London EC2R 6AU.

TEL : 01-638 1891

GRANGEWOODS COMPANY/COMMERCIAL SOLICITORS

We require solicitors interested in specialising or continuing to specialise in the Company/Commercial fields of law including banking and public company work for our Commercial Department. Preference will be given to applicants qualified for not less than 18 months with experience in the City of London but consideration will also be given to solicitors recently qualified with suitable experience in Articles.

Successful applicants will find the position interesting and rewarding and future prospects are excellent.

Apply in writing with detailed particulars to:

MICHAEL FIELDING
1 HARLEY STREET, LONDON WIN 2BB.

CJA



RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH

Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576

Telex No. 287374

LEGAL EXECUTIVE IN INDUSTRY

WEMBLEY

£28,500

Amoco (U.K.) Limited are the British refining and marketing subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). Their Legal Department conducts a wide variety of commercial business and has a vacancy for a young legal executive. The successful candidate will handle principally conveyancing and the legal aspects of property management relating to a network of service stations, distribution depots, and a Refinery, reporting to the Legal Adviser, a Solicitor. Preferably, candidates should be Fellows of the Institute of Legal Executives. Salary circa £28,500 plus LV's, four weeks' paid holiday and Pension Scheme. Please write or, phone for more details, or an application form to:

Mr C. J. Metcalfe, Employee Relations Department,

1 Olympic Way, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 0ND.

Legal Consultant

We are a UK Group of Companies, currently enjoying a period of rapid, controlled expansion and are able to offer an unusual opportunity to a self-motivated, qualified barrister or solicitor who would take charge of our legal function.

Reporting directly to the company secretary the legal consultant will be responsible for advising on all legal aspects involved in the management of the group. These functions range from personal tax planning to detailed documentation drafting of new contracts.

The successful candidate is likely to have had several years sound commercial experience, preferably in the financial services industry or alternatively be in legal practice at present and have the necessary personal qualities to enable them to successfully transfer into commerce.

The remuneration package and career opportunities are exceptional for the right candidate.

Applications will be dealt with in strict confidence and should in the first instance be addressed to Alan Duggin, FIA, Managing Director and Actuary, Crown Life Group of Companies, Crown Life House, Woking, Surrey.

The following are required for overseas projects, aged preferably under 35

The National Farmers' Union LEGAL DEPARTMENT

There are two vacancies for barristers or solicitors with the trade association and employers organisation of the agricultural and horticultural industries. The busy Legal Department handles advisory and policy work over the whole range of English and EEC law affecting agriculture.

A PLANNING/PROPERTY LAWYER is required whose work will cover various aspects of land law and administrative law but with an emphasis on planning and environmental matters, rating and Private Bills.

Practical experience in these fields, including public inquiries, would be a distinct advantage. An aptitude for advocacy is essential.

The other post is for a COMMERCIAL LAWYER aged under 28 to advise on aspects of the law relating to the formation and reorganisation of companies and other bodies involved in agricultural co-operation.

Previous experience is not required but an innovative mind capable of coping with constantly changing commercial requirements is essential.

Competitive salaries are offered in accordance with age, qualifications and experience.

Prospective applicants are invited to write for further particulars and an application form to The Director of Staff Relations, The National Farmers' Union, Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7HN.

Two vacancies for barristers or solicitors with the trade association and employers organisation of the agricultural and horticultural industries. The busy Legal Department handles advisory and policy work over the whole range of English and EEC law affecting agriculture.

A PLANNING/PROPERTY LAWYER is required whose work will cover various aspects of land law and administrative law but with an emphasis on planning and environmental matters, rating and Private Bills.

Practical experience in these fields, including public inquiries, would be a distinct advantage. An aptitude for advocacy is essential.

The other post is for a COMMERCIAL LAWYER aged under 28 to advise on aspects of the law relating to the formation and reorganisation of companies and other bodies involved in agricultural co-operation.

Previous experience is not required but an innovative mind capable of coping with constantly changing commercial requirements is essential.

Competitive salaries are offered in accordance with age, qualifications and experience.

Prospective applicants are invited to write for further particulars and an application form to The Director of Staff Relations, The National Farmers' Union, Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7HN.

Two vacancies for barristers or solicitors with the trade association and employers organisation of the agricultural and horticultural industries. The busy Legal Department handles advisory and policy work over the whole range of English and EEC law affecting agriculture.

A PLANNING/PROPERTY LAWYER is required whose work will cover various aspects of land law and administrative law but with an emphasis on planning and environmental matters, rating and Private Bills.

Practical experience in these fields, including public inquiries, would be a distinct advantage. An aptitude for advocacy is essential.

The other post is for a COMMERCIAL LAWYER aged under 28 to advise on aspects of the law relating to the formation and reorganisation of companies and other bodies involved in agricultural co-operation.

Previous experience is not required but an innovative mind capable of coping with constantly changing commercial requirements is essential.

Competitive salaries are offered in accordance with age, qualifications and experience.

Prospective applicants are invited to write for further particulars and an application form to The Director of Staff Relations, The National Farmers' Union, Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7HN.

Two vacancies for barristers or solicitors with the trade association and employers organisation of the agricultural and horticultural industries. The busy Legal Department handles advisory and policy work over the whole range of English and EEC law affecting agriculture.

A PLANNING/PROPERTY LAWYER is required whose work will cover various aspects of land law and administrative law but with an emphasis on planning and environmental matters, rating and Private Bills.

Practical experience in these fields, including public inquiries, would be a distinct advantage. An aptitude for advocacy is essential.

The other post is for a COMMERCIAL LAWYER aged under 28 to advise on aspects of the law relating to the formation and reorganisation of companies and other bodies involved in agricultural co-operation.

Previous experience is not required but an innovative mind capable of coping with constantly changing commercial requirements is essential.

Competitive salaries are offered in accordance with age, qualifications and experience.

Prospective applicants are invited to write for further particulars and an application form to The Director of Staff Relations, The National Farmers' Union, Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7HN.

Two vacancies for barristers or solicitors with the trade association and employers organisation of the agricultural and horticultural industries. The busy Legal Department handles advisory and policy work over the whole range of English and EEC law affecting agriculture.

A PLANNING/PROPERTY LAWYER is required whose work will cover various aspects of land law and administrative law but with an emphasis on planning and environmental matters, rating and Private Bills.

Practical experience in these fields, including public inquiries, would be a distinct advantage. An aptitude for advocacy is essential.

The other post is for a COMMERCIAL LAWYER aged under 28 to advise on aspects of the law relating to the formation and reorganisation of companies and other bodies involved in agricultural co-operation.

Previous experience is not required but an innovative mind capable of coping with constantly changing commercial requirements is essential.

Competitive salaries are offered in accordance with age, qualifications and experience.

Prospective applicants are invited to write for further particulars and an application form to The Director of Staff Relations, The National Farmers' Union, Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7HN.

Two vacancies for barristers or solicitors with the trade association and employers organisation of the agricultural and horticultural industries. The busy Legal Department handles advisory and policy work over the whole range of English and EEC law affecting agriculture.

A PLANNING/PROPERTY LAWYER is required whose work will cover various aspects of land law and administrative law but with an emphasis on planning and environmental matters, rating and Private Bills.

Practical experience in these fields, including public inquiries, would be a distinct advantage. An aptitude for advocacy is essential.

The other post is for a COMMERCIAL LAWYER aged under 28 to advise on aspects of the law relating to the formation and reorganisation of companies and other bodies involved in agricultural co-operation.

Previous experience is not required but an innovative mind capable of coping with constantly changing commercial requirements is essential.

Competitive salaries are offered in accordance with age, qualifications and experience.

Prospective applicants are invited to write for further particulars and an application form to The Director of Staff Relations, The National Farmers' Union, Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7HN.

Two vacancies for barristers or solicitors with the trade association and employers organisation of the agricultural and horticultural industries. The busy Legal Department handles advisory and policy work over the whole range of English and EEC law affecting agriculture.

A PLANNING/PROPERTY LAWYER is required whose work will cover various aspects of land law and administrative law but with an emphasis on planning and environmental matters, rating and Private Bills.

Practical experience in these fields, including public inquiries, would be a distinct advantage. An aptitude for advocacy is essential.

The other post is for a COMMERCIAL LAWYER aged under 28 to advise on aspects of the law relating to the formation and reorganisation of companies and other bodies involved in agricultural co-operation.

Previous experience is not required but an innovative mind capable of coping with constantly changing commercial requirements is essential.

Competitive salaries are offered in accordance with age, qualifications and experience.

Prospective applicants are invited to write for further particulars and an application form to The Director of Staff Relations, The National Farmers' Union, Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7HN.

Two vacancies for barristers or solicitors with the trade association and employers organisation of the agricultural and horticultural industries. The busy Legal Department handles advisory and policy work over the whole range of English and EEC law affecting agriculture.

A PLANNING/PROPERTY LAWYER is required whose work will cover various aspects of land law and administrative law but with an emphasis on planning and environmental matters, rating and Private Bills.

Practical experience in these fields, including public inquiries, would be a distinct advantage. An aptitude for advocacy is essential.

The other post is for a COMMERCIAL LAWYER aged under 28 to advise on aspects of the law relating to the formation and reorganisation of companies and other bodies involved in agricultural co-operation.

Previous experience is not required but an innovative mind capable of coping with constantly changing commercial requirements is essential.

Competitive salaries are offered in accordance with age, qualifications and experience.

Prospective applicants are invited to write for further particulars and an application form to The Director of Staff Relations, The National Farmers' Union, Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7HN.

Two vacancies for barristers or solicitors with the trade association and employers organisation of the agricultural and horticultural industries. The busy Legal Department handles advisory and policy work over the whole range of English and EEC law affecting agriculture.

A PLANNING/PROPERTY LAWYER is required whose work will cover various aspects of land law and administrative law but with an emphasis on planning and environmental matters, rating and Private Bills.

Practical experience in these fields, including public inquiries, would be a distinct advantage. An aptitude for advocacy is essential.

The other post is for a COMMERCIAL LAWYER aged under 28 to advise on aspects of the law relating to the formation and reorganisation of companies and other bodies involved in agricultural co-operation.

Previous experience is not required but an innovative mind capable of coping with constantly changing commercial requirements is essential.

Competitive salaries are offered in accordance with age, qualifications and experience.

Patrick Brogan on the devastating blow of Mr Vance's resignation

The disunity around the President now the dove has flown

Washington

The foreign policy of the Carter administration has followed two tracks simultaneously, the stick and the carrot, the hawk and the dove. Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski and Mr Cyrus Vance, fiasco and failure. Mr Vance's resignation is a devastating blow to the President because it demonstrates to all the world the disunity of his government and the fact that he cannot control it.

The Secretary of State is the most senior appointed official in the executive. Last summer, Mr Carter dismissed his Secretary of the Treasury (the second most senior position), the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Transportation.

Mr Andrew Young, permanent representative to the United Nations, resigned before he was fired. Mr Bert Lance, Director of the Budget, resigned in disgrace in 1977 and the Attorney General, an old friend of the President's from Georgia, abruptly abandoned ship last summer.

The President is left, today, with Mr Harold Brown in the Defence Department and the Georgia mafia in the White House; even Richard Nixon's Government held up better than that.

Mr Vance's resignation is not even a victory for Mr Brzezinski. His utterly fatuous comment on Sunday that the message the Iranians should get from the attempted rescue was "don't scoff at American power, don't scoff at America's reach", shows the dream world he lives in and shows why, usually, he lost his repeated battles with Mr Vance.

Two episodes in the early days of the Administration illustrate the point. In May, 1978, there was a Nato summit meeting, here. At the time, the Russians were on the march in Africa; airlifting Cuban troops into Ethiopia and, apparently, masterminding an attempted invasion of Zaire.

Mr Brzezinski uttered dire warnings about the dangers of their policy in Africa, threatening that if they did not mend their ways the Salt treaty would have to be abandoned. Mr James Callaghan observed that what happened in Africa was

The approach reached its climax last week when the allies were urged to use diplomatic sanctions just as the gungho brigade was ordering up the marines. No wonder Mr Vance resigned. It would be only justice if Mr Brzezinski were fired.

mainly an African problem and that "some people" seemed to have discovered Africa suddenly, just like Christopher Columbus, in fact, it had been there all along.

Mr Vance then formally shot down the Brzezinski thesis, the American Government kept calm and cool about Africa, and the Salt negotiations went on.

A month later President Carter decided to clarify matters, making a major speech on relations with the USSR at the Naval College in Annapolis, on June 7, 1978. Mr Brzezinski and Mr Vance both submitted drafts for the speech, setting forth their flatly contradictory philosophies.

Mr Carter found it impossible to reconcile the two theses, and therefore used both of them. The first half of the speech was pure Vance, the second pure Brzezinski.

The Vance portion said "neither of us (the USA and the USSR) should entertain the notion that military supremacy can be attained, or that transient military advantage can be politically exploited. Our principal goal is to help shape a world which is more responsive to the desire of people everywhere for economic well-being, social justice, political self-determination and basic human rights."

"We seek a world of peace. But such a world must accommodate diversity—social, political and ideological. Only then can there be a genuine cooperation among nations and among cultures."

The Brzezinski section fol-

lowed, a harsh denunciation of the USSR. The Soviet Union can choose either confrontation or cooperation. The United States is adequately prepared to meet either choice.

The chancelleries were totally baffled, a couple of weeks later, when Mr Vance made another major foreign policy speech in which the virtues of deterrence were highly extolled. It thus turned out that Mr Vance was still the senior foreign policy maker.

More recently, Mr Brzezinski's inexperience had been demonstrated in the American reaction to the invasion of Afghanistan. On his advice, the President committed himself to defending Pakistan against possible invasion without first checking with the Pakistanis, who had recently burned down the American Embassy in Islamabad.

Mr Brzezinski went to Pakistan and was photographed on the Khyber Pass, holding a rifle and looking increasingly northwards. Then the Pakistanis rejected American offers of assistance.

Mr Vance's policy of conciliation, of following in practice as a lawyer, finding points of agreement with the adversary and building on them, had been just as unsuccessful over the past three years as Mr Brzezinski's policy of ceaseless bluster.

In his letter of resignation, Mr Vance takes credit, on behalf of his Administration, for the Panama Canal Treaty, an enterprise negotiated by his first venture, in the spring of 1977, was to fly off to Moscow with totally new and much more radical proposals for the Salt II treaty.

The proposals were that the

ending of our military forces and our alliances, the negotiation of the Salt II agreement, the Zimbabwe settlement, and the new thrust and direction given to our relations with the various of the Third World".

The Americans, in fact, were rather "cheered" by the Rhodesia settlement, which was none of their doing, and Mr Vance's boasts about the Third World are, preposterous.

America's position in the Third World is a sweeping disaster in Africa; the Middle East (Iran and Pakistan); and in Central America and the Caribbean; with South America and the Far East clearly preparing themselves for a comparable turning against the United States.

The one wholly positive achievement, ironically, the normalization of relations with China, was jointly the work of Mr Vance and Mr Brzezinski. Typically, Mr Brzezinski overdid America's position in the Third World: a sweeping disaster in Africa; the Middle East (Iran and Pakistan); and in Central America and the Caribbean; with South America and the Far East clearly preparing themselves for a comparable turning against the United States.

When Mr Carter, aided by his two foreign policy advisers, fully implemented our alliances, a debatable matter.

The reaction, the Iran crisis, is not particularly encouraging.

Above all, it showed the inconsistencies of Mr Carter's approach: From the beginning in November, Mr Vance wanted to encompass a principle that not even his cynicism could imagine: that she did. All the same, Arthur Hough Clough would have had to amend his New Deal code to encompass a principle that not even his cynicism could imagine: when he wrote it:

"Thou shall not kill; but needs not strive,
Officially to keep alive."

But it is only the spoils of the deaths of the two dictators that makes their cases exemplary, for the same sort of thing has happened more quietly to many ordinary men and women.

Where beggars die, there are no comebacks.

The heartbeats themselves blare forth the death of princes.

And what is the principle at the heart of such prolonged death agony? It is this: of all the rights, real or ridiculous, that the modern world claims, one of the most fundamental is daily being eroded and that is the right to a decent death.

To speak of a right to death must sound odd; we shall all die sooner or later, and that which must inevitably happen hardly needs guaranteeing in a Bill of Rights. But death hath a thousand doors to let out life, and the enveloped us slowly for Franco and Tito, perhaps the West of Mao. And more and more people today are going that way. It is, of course, a doctor's duty to save life and to prolong it when it is fatally stricken. Nor is it easy to lay down any general rule as to what doctors should do. But it is clear that, however careful one's preparations for battle, a doctor under his command would certainly die in the furtherance of his orders. His answer, I dare say, caused many a dagger among New Statesmen writers, but it was after all an American's knowledge of his soldiers. He said that if the troops, after being assured that their lives would not be wasted by incompetence on the part of their leaders, were assured that if they died, their bodies would be "carefully collected and reverently buried", they would accept casualties, even heavy casualties, willingly. Is there any man of any sensibility, anywhere who can not feel extra shame at the American dead were left behind after last week's disaster in Iran, and a feeling of profound revulsion at the foolishness with which

Bernard Levin

Let them die with dignity



bodies were treated? Surely not; and surely those feelings represent something very old and very deep in the human psyche, for which the body is far more than a mere container.

At first sight it does seem odd that a man should die more readily if he knows he will be buried properly; what does the shell matter when the kernel is out? But Monty and Monty's men, understood one of the deepest needs of humanity; to ensure that the last secret of all is kept, with decency. And I can see nothing but indecency in the indefinite prolongation of lives which are over.

Tunc vita conturbat me; a view that by now must have acquired a good deal of popularity, though it is not yet universal: (Do you remember the outcry when it was learned that the letters NTBIR on the progress-charts of terminally ill hospital patients stood for "Not to be resuscitated"? Certainly, many wish to cling to life, however meaningless life may be, till the last possible moment. At any rate, that is their attitude before the point is reached; do we know what dreams may come when we have shuffled off all but the last inch of the mortal coil, and if we did how wild we be quite as eager to remain in irreversible, come as long as the machine was keeping our hearts beating?)

There is an essay by Chesterton in which he describes his boarding school, a country hall of a train that is apparently empty, and in darkness throughout, after being advised by the guard to wait for the next one. When he asks why the guard tells him it is because there is a dead man on the train, and Chesterton, by then inside his carriage but standing at the window for this exchange, did something that, as he says, was entirely instinctive and only thought about after it was done: "I threw away my cigar". He did so under the influence of that same deep understanding of reverence for death that, if we have the smallest spark of imagination, we must all feel.

But those who prolong empty life seem to lack that imagination altogether, as indeed do many of those in the transplant business who are quite unable to understand why there is something deeply, and by no means irrationally, repulsive about the entire business.

Stewart Alsop, the American columnist (brother of Joseph Alsop), died not long ago of a form of leukaemia. It was an agony for his family, puzzling to the doctors for so long, it was not clear that it would kill him at all. While he was waiting for this interesting question to be resolved, he wrote a book about the experience, called *Step of Execution*, in which he analysed his feelings; his fears and his hopes, and came to the dignified and surely admirable conclusion that "Sooner or later there comes a time when a dying man has to die, as a sleepy man has to sleep". And so there does; may we all remember that when our time comes, and may we be spared the agony of a Franco or a Tito, and of all those whose bodies could be disposed of in order to avoid the risk of hideous epidemics among the survivors? I think, in this collective community, I once asked Field Marshal Montgomery, in a television programme, how he would react to someone terms with his facts that, however careful his preparations for battle, some men under his command would certainly die in the furtherance of his orders. His answer, I dare say, caused many a dagger among New Statesmen writers, but it was after all an American's knowledge of his soldiers. He said that if the troops, after being assured that their lives would not be wasted by incompetence on the part of their leaders, were assured that if they died, their bodies would be "carefully collected and reverently buried", they would accept casualties, even heavy casualties, willingly. Is there any man of any sensibility, anywhere who can not feel extra shame at the American dead were left behind after last week's disaster in Iran, and a feeling of profound revulsion at the foolishness with which

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1980

Why the NUJ is dissatisfied with its own creation

Now the watchdog of the press might get some real teeth

The decision of the National Union of Journalists to withdraw its four representatives from the Press Council will have both short and long-term consequences. The immediate effect will be to disturb the careful constitutional balance, giving the lay members on the council substantial majority for the first time—16, compared to 14 from the industry. The long-term effect will be to raise publicly the question of accountability and responsibility in the media.

Set up in 1953, partly to allay widespread anxiety and partly because of NUJ pressure over several years, the council's main object has been to "preserve the established freedom... and maintain the character of the British press" and to consider complaints about the behaviour of newspapers and magazines.

Successive royal commissions have recommended changes, particularly increasing the lay membership, some of which have been accepted. More radical suggestions, such as newspapers declaring their interest

when reporting matters in which the publishing company has business connections and printing adjudications on the front page, have not been pursued.

Most seriously, perhaps, the lay membership of the council has not been the cross-section of society as was urged. At present it is all white and almost entirely middle-class and middle-aged. The trade union movement has been represented by paid officials rather than the shopfloor, students have had no voice, and the women's movement and ethnic minorities have been ignored.

The result has been that those groups in society who have felt themselves most disadvantaged and discriminated against by existing attitudes and media reporting have had little redress from the Press Council.

Since roughly 90 per cent of all journalists in Britain and the Republic of Ireland belong to the NUJ, the council must leave the Press Council must come under increasing pressure to make more use of its own code of conduct. If this has largely been a dead letter in the past, it will not long remain so as the search

for higher professional standards begins in earnest.

Coupled to this internal change of attitude has been a growing belief that the Press Council was standing in the way of any serious examination of the present system of newspaper ownership and control.

In addition, the Press Council has been drawn into condemning industrial action by journalists over wages and conditions. That was unwise, given that employers' organisations not only fund the council but have 12 representatives on it compared with the NUJ's four and the Institute of Journalists' two. Condemnations of the NUJ have not been balanced by equally critical comments on the actions of employers, particularly when newspapers have been closed.

The long-term effect of the NUJ withdrawal will be to stimulate a public debate on what sort of body, armed with what sort of powers, should replace the present. The Press Council. Other critics, notably Sir James Goldsmith and certain members of the TUC—

who have dismissed it as a watchdog lacking both bite and bite therefore a dangerous deception which misleads the public—will now have to come forward with their own ideas.

Parliament, too, is likely to look with renewed interest at the whole question of accountability in the media and how meaningful voluntary systems of self-regulation really is.

There will be dangers in this process, of course, and all journalists will be highly suspicious of anything emanating from Whitehall or Westminster. Certainly, any proposal for a statutory body would be subject to minute examination and considerable debate by all concerned, with civil liberties.

But it is the examination and the debate which is now most precipitated by the NUJ's break with its own creation.

Jacob Ecclestone
The author was president of the National Union of Journalists and a member of the Press Council until last week.

London Diary

interest when the papers come up for auction, serious Tennyson researchers would be greatly hindered were the Lincoln collection to be broken up. Among the thousands of items (not all from the family) are photographs, letters, books from Alfred's own collection, manuscripts, family papers and his own proofs.

Lincoln Central Library says it would like to buy the entire collection to ensure that it stays in the city, but is fairly sure that it could not afford the amount of money required to do this. The papers have been in the library since 1959 and are accessible to serious researchers by appointment.

But unless a public-spirited purchaser comes forward, it looks as though the old order will change, yielding place to new, and Tennyson scholars may have to fulfil themselves in Lincoln, Nebraska, or somewhere equally far from home.

The problem is that the present Lord Tennyson, who lives in Paris, has fallen on hard times. Fears being expressed last week that he would have to sell off part of the family-owned collection to pay a few bills have now been confirmed.

Brian Maidment, who edits the Tennyson Research Bulletin, tells me that foreign universities are certain to show keen



On that eternal question, it would have been useful to have heard the committee's views.

Little England
By MICHAEL LEVINE
Illustrations by Sir Michael Riddell
The author's latest book, *Little England*, has been a best-seller in America, where it has sold over 100,000 copies. It is also popular in Australia and New Zealand. The author is a former member of the Royal Air Force and a retired colonel. He now lives in a small village in the English countryside. He writes articles for various publications and gives lectures on topics related to his experiences in the RAF. He is also involved in local politics and is a member of the local council. He is currently writing a new book on the history of the Royal Air Force.

Garwick expected to be ready sometime next year, to be equipped throughout with furniture made in Italy.

A total of seven office furniture pieces—three of them British-made—were tendered for the £500,000 order. The French, Germans, and Swedes also put in their bids. But it was the Italian firm of Part which won the day, bearing the competition on all counts.

"Of course, we would have liked to buy British, indeed there is an obligation on us as a nationalised industry to do so whenever possible," said a BAA spokesman. "But the British firms not only lost out on price and quality, they were unable to meet the specification."

British furniture makers are understandably annoyed at the decision, and claim that their products are every bit as good as the foreign stuff; but to no avail. BAA say they are also obliged to give equal opportunities to tenders from other EEC countries. Mind you, if they won't accept our lamb, I don't see why we should have to take their filing cabinets.

I hear that the people behind the outbreaks of arson in Wales have hit on a theme song: Keep the Second Home Fires Burning.

Alan Hamilton

Flying the flag—at half-mast

One predictable casualty of the recent excitement in Iran has been the sudden drop in the number of people wishing to travel to that country. So bad has business become that over the past three days British Airways have cancelled their regular daily Boeing 707 service to Tehran because no one passenger has turned up.

A flight is due to go out today and the airline has every confidence that it will find a passenger, but from now on the service is being reduced to thrice weekly until business improves. BA is anxious to keep up some sort of service because to abandon it altogether could cost them their licence to fly the route.

Even after the troubles started in Iran, we were carrying several hundred people every week," a BA man reported. "Only recently we regularly had at least 60 people on each flight. But in the last few days the traffic has just disappeared. Hardly surprising, I suppose."

Who wants to go to Iran these days? There are still many Iranian students in western Europe wishing to fly home—and despite the heart-stopping excitement of last week, which I for one could

have done without—there are still a good number of businessmen with work to do there.

Should you suddenly have pressing business in Tehran, never fear, Iran Air, a buoyant and confident woman at their Piccadilly office told me yesterday, are not only maintaining their daily service but are actually running an additional service on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. "No problems at all," she said.

One thing still puzzles me. Sir John Graham, our ambassador in Tehran, returned to his post over the weekend; I wonder how he got there?

Lincoln lament
Anyone with a love of Tennyson and a couple of million pounds

has a chance to buy the collection. The chairman of the auctioneers, Mr. J. C. P. Foakes, has agreed to sell the collection for £100,000. The auction will be held on April 28th.

Interest in the collection is high, with many potential buyers expressing an interest in purchasing it. The auction will be held at the Royal Society of Arts in London.

The collection includes a large number of items, including a portrait of Alfred, Lord Tennyson, a manuscript of his poem "In Memoriam", and a number of personal effects.

The auction will be held on April 2

SWITZERLAND

The Queen and Prince Philip begin a state visit today. The only other British monarch known to have visited Switzerland is Queen Victoria, who stayed privately in Lucerne in 1868

many fixed ideas have grown up about Switzerland that, to our shame, few of us bother to think, let alone investigate, what makes it tick, Geoffrey Weston writes.

It really is a country of However, what most characterizes the Swiss democratic process, is that any Act of Parliament or any important issue may also be subjected to a popular referendum if proposed not only by the Federal Government, but also by a quorum of cantons or of private citizens.

People may be called on to vote on communal, cantonal or federal issues as varied as uprooting bathing in Bern or controlling immigration.

A referendum often has a negative effect, enabling the people to reject proposals of the legislature. The Swiss head of rejected Bills is formidable. The other side of the coin is the initiative, or public petition. It is common to see people collecting signatures outside churches on a Sunday morning in order to propose their own legislation.

Exposing so many questions to a political vote, many of the ones that we take for granted as administrative chores, ironically breeds indifference. The electorate is called to the polls half-a-dozen times a year or more, and the turnout is often less than 50 per cent, sometimes less than 30 per cent.

By contrast the Federal Government works more like an administrative body, since any important moves it makes will be voted on by the people. As a result the life is sucked out of parliamentary politics. So stable are the voting patterns that the balance of parties (none of them approaching a majority) has changed little since 1919.

Since 1959 a so-called magic formula has been in operation whereby the seven seats on the Federal Council are allocated among the four main parties. In addition there is a complex system for ensuring that every sector of the population is represented at all levels of government. To become a Federal councillor it is not enough to be capable and willing to stand for office. You must also be from the right party, linguistic group, canton and religion, to stand a chance.

The system breeds politics by majority agreement since parliamentary opposing is largely irrelevant. Politicians tend to regard the electorate as the real opposition. Final decisions are the result of compromise, or rather a compromise emerging from a series of compromises. Perhaps there are nowhere such painstaking safeguards for the political rights of individuals or the smallest minorities.

One politician remarked: "The system works, but defines reason, or analysis". Others point out the cracks that are appearing in it. More and more people are asking whether conservative Switzerland is adapting fast enough to the rapidly changing world around it.

on which, despite its wealth, it depends so heavily for economic survival.

An important issue under discussion is whether Switzerland should join the United Nations. For years it was felt that membership would compromise Switzerland's long-established neutrality. The experiences of Austria, Finland and Sweden suggest that it would not, and the Government is now seriously in favour of applying for the ground that it is becoming increasingly difficult to explain why Switzerland is the only independent country to stay voluntarily outside the organization.

At the same time it is aware that a popular referendum at present would reject the idea, not for the original reason, but because the United Nations is seen as an ineffective, hypocritical body unworthy of the expense of joining, although opinions fluctuate according to the international affairs of the day.

There are some popular misconceptions about the costs of membership but also fears that failure to join could ultimately prompt some of the international agencies based in Switzerland to move elsewhere. The Federal Government is in a quandary because, although the public needs more information, it tends to distrust the firm bureaucracy, and publicity could therefore be self-defeating. Meanwhile the Government has called for a fourth and final report on relations with the United Nations.

Armed neutrality: cornerstone of foreign policy

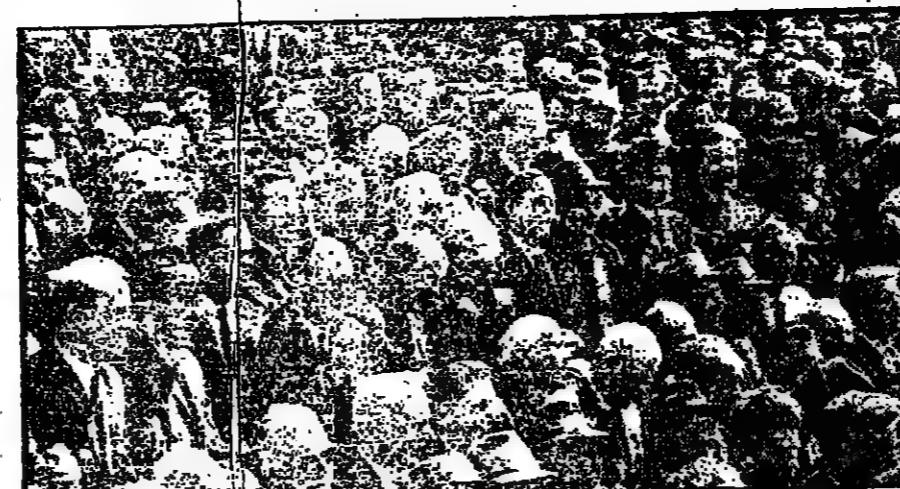
Neutrality has been the cornerstone of foreign policy since the sixteenth century and was formally recognized at the Congress of Vienna in 1815. Since the Second World War, Switzerland has seen itself increasingly as a kind of locking device between Nato and Warsaw Pact forces.

Because of the different linguistic groups (74 per cent German, 20 per cent French, 4 per cent Italian and 1 per cent Romanche), any alliance with an adjacent country could upset the carefully balanced agreement, which at the same time rules out any bold or adventurous departures.

Although no Swiss soldier has fired a shot in anger for centuries, all able-bodied men must carry out a period of military service.

Defence policy is based on the assumption that although a major power will not be resisted, Swiss forces are sufficient to make any thought of invasion not worth the heavy price.

Military service, however, carries other implications. It is closely linked not only to neutrality, but with the whole democratic system. There are few full-time soldiers, just as there are few



A humorous moment at the Landsgemeinde (open-air Parliament) in Stans, canton Nidwalden. The citizens of this tiny canton bordering Lake Lucerne still cling to their ancient democratic right to speak and vote on all issues of their own assembly, a survival of the original form on which the confederation of Switzerland was based.

The separatist movement was spearheaded by the Russbach movement in the Jura, which now claims that despite the creation of the new canton the Jura's unity has been destroyed, while the Protestant Force Démocratique signs for reunification.

Traditionalists would say that because it spans social classes and linguistic and cantonal barriers, it embodies the spirit of national solidarity, and questioning it is close to treason.

The young nevertheless regard it increasingly as a burdensome chore and there is no doubt that it can cause considerable personal difficulties, particularly for the self-employed. The old call of patriotism is looking increasingly outdated.

While the spirit of compromise works at its best in industrial relations—a pact signed in 1937 largely ruled out strikes, but also banned blackleg labour, lockouts and non-recognition of union rights. It had little effect on the disturbing attitudes to foreign workers manifested by Mr James Schärzerenbach, an extreme right-wing politician, in the early 1970s.

An initiative organized by him in 1970 to reduce foreign workers by a third, and limit their proportion to 10 per cent in each canton, shade the country by just failing to gain a majority vote.

Mr Schärzenbach was encouraged to form his own party, but a splinter group that tried to push through more extreme measures threatening some cantons with economic collapse was roundly rejected by popular vote in 1975.

The Government reacted cautiously, gradually reducing the number of work permits, but although the issue has died down, the rights of foreign workers leave much to be desired.

Although the country is still dependent on them, it relies, even more on imported sources of energy, since it can supply only 20 per cent of its own needs.

Two thirds of it is generated by hydroelectric schemes and the remainder from nuclear power. There are four nuclear power stations but, in recent times, the Swiss have entered wholeheartedly into the nuclear debate.

Although just last year a proposal to give communities the right to veto new plants in their area was fractionally defeated, it gained a substantial majority in Geneva, which forced the Government to drop plans for a nuclear plant within the canton's limits. Other plants have suffered similar attacks and, as an environmentalist argues that conservation measures could make for plans to build five more nuclear plants by the end of the century unnecessary.

Neither poverty nor strife. It reads like a prescription for poverty and strife, yet the Switzerland which today welcomes your Queen is very much a going concern.

One reason is that we are tolerant of each other's language, religion, customs and foibles. Rather than conquer and convert, we are inclined to live and let live.

Democracy and decentralisation. Then there are our peculiar political institutions. They are essentially democratic, like yours, but our variety thrives best at the local and provincial (or cantonal, as we say) levels. The Swiss have always been downright niggardly about delegating political power to their central government, preferring to keep it close to home, where they can keep an eye on it.

Bombs have also been thrown in the Jura, which, after years of hostility towards Bern—of which it formed part—was made a separate canton in 1978. Violence has nevertheless continued on lines that are uncannily close to those in Northern Ireland. The southern Jura is predominantly Protestant and the north Roman Catholic. Both factions have sprouted paramilitary forces.

Anne Cendre, London correspondent of *La Tribune de Genève*, recalls links with Britain from the earliest times

A few weeks ago the Swiss Christianized parts of east line and Fall of the Roman embassy in London and theern Switzerland (as proved Civil by the city of St Gallen), Swiss Church (Mme de Diction in Bern were in and many Britons were drawn to Switzerland during the Reformation). Britons wrote *Dombey and Son* during a day in Switzerland. The British public had just been made aware that protection against nuclear attacks was practically non-existent. The Swiss prepared themselves for such an eventuality, constructing shelters everywhere and telling people what to do in an emergency.

The English came to enjoy the Swiss climate and atmosphere, and it is not surprising that the older members either to meet Zwingli, or to many impressive and delicate landscapes there.

If the English made Switzerland famous, England made many Swiss famous. They took advantage of the opportunities offered in a large country. Scholars and painters settled in London: Fuseli, Angelica, Kauffmann, Agassiz, and Moser, who drafted the constitution of the Royal Academy and was its first keeper. Two Swiss bankers became governors of the Bank of England and recently the son of British immigrant has been vice-governor of the Swiss National Bank. While Swiss have created successful enterprises in Britain (Ritz hotels, Mme Tussaud's museum, Ronald's cycles, Schweppes's soft drinks, and, in this century, Mr de Vigier's Acrow); Britons have done the same in Switzerland (Brown, founder of the largest engineering company, Brown Boveri, and, on a different level, Sir Arnold Lunn, father of alpine skiing competition).

Trade between the two countries is important. Britain is the fourth biggest exporter to Switzerland (7.7 per cent of its imports in 1979) and Switzerland is the fifth supplier to the United Kingdom (5.3 per cent of British imports).

continued on next page

THE LONGINES STYLE

Time for the Queen

The time for the Queen to get to know us first-hand is today, the beginning of her four-day state visit to Switzerland.

Challenge to history. It is a highly improbable land she will be visiting; its very existence a challenge to history and common sense.

Consider: a country about half the size of Scotland, virtually devoid of natural resources, over 70% of it covered with forests, alpine pasture, rock, snow and ice; a population of six million speaking three main languages plus a number of dialects.

Neither poverty nor strife. It reads like a prescription for poverty and strife, yet the Switzerland which today welcomes your Queen is very much a going concern.

One reason is that we are tolerant of each other's language, religion, customs and foibles. Rather than conquer and convert, we are inclined to live and let live.

Democracy and decentralisation. Then there are our peculiar political institutions. They are essentially democratic, like yours, but our variety thrives best at the local and provincial (or cantonal, as we say) levels. The Swiss have always been downright niggardly about delegating political power to their central government, preferring to keep it close to home, where they can keep an eye on it.

Bombs have also been thrown in the Jura, which, after years of hostility towards Bern—of which it formed part—was made a separate canton in 1978. Violence has nevertheless continued on lines that are uncannily close to those in Northern Ireland. The southern Jura is predominantly Protestant and the north Roman Catholic. Both factions have sprouted paramilitary forces.

Ideas and hard work. Paradoxically we owe our prosperity to the rather hostile environment we inhabit, for it obliged our ancestors to put a premium on ingenuity and hard work.

Those beautiful but barren Alps are today producing income because around them was built a thriving tourist business... Across the country, in the Jura mountains on our western frontier, workshops in isolated farms have metamorphosed into the world's foremost watch industry.

Wafer-thin watches. We are a little wistful that we won't be welcoming the Queen here at St. Moritz in the Sunnemountains. Horses and cows still graze outside the Longines factory—but inside, advanced electronics and Swiss craftsmanship combine to produce quartz watches so slim that some of them measure a wafer-thin 1.5 millimetres overall.

Unique blend. This unique blend of sophisticated technology and old-fashioned craftsmanship in a bucolic mountain setting is a relevant part of today's Switzerland. And of tomorrow's. Those slim, perfectly silent quartz watches are relevant to an understanding of what makes Switzerland tick.

LONGINES



World's Most Honoured Watch



The Swiss greatly appreciate the fact that the British discovered Switzerland as an ideal holiday country over a hundred years ago, Sir Leslie Stephen christening it affectionately "The Playground of Europe". May we wish Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II a very enjoyable stay in our country.

Swiss National Tourist Office, Zurich and London

SWITZERLAND

Stock your goods in the

GENEVA BONDED WAREHOUSE

centrally located on the Continent.
No Swiss customs duties. Unlimited stay.

Stocking, handling and forwarding of all goods in transit.

General warehouse	10 000 sq. m.
Private warehouse	42 000 sq. m.
Alcoholic beverages cellars	1 300 000 Imp. gal.
Garage	1 000 cars
Grain silo	45 000 tons
Safety vaults	

Renting of offices fitted up at the option of the tenant.

PORT FRANC DE GENEVE S.A.

6, route du Grand-Lancy, P.O. Box 400
CH-1211 Geneva 26 (Switzerland)Phone nat. 022 43 00 00
int. 41 22 43 00 00

Telex: 22 474

Individual accommodation in quiet location with perfect service.
Indoor and outdoor swimming-pool, sauna, solarium, massage, tennis, golf—free use.

Kurhausstr.
20, CH-8030 Zürich
Phone 01041/1/251
93 60
Telex 52277

CH-1815 CLARENS MONTREUX
Lake of Geneva
International School for Girls (from 12 to 20 years). First-class linguistic tuition. French intensive courses. Audio-visual method/Language laboratory. Secretarial subjects. Domestic science. Art Section. Winter sports. Summer Holiday Course (July 1-August 31).

Principals: Mr. and Mrs. E. Sidler-Andreae
Telex 25518 Surva ch. Tel: 010 41/21/61-26.73

Sotheby's in Switzerland

Sotheby's started holding regular auction sales of jewellery and other works of art in Switzerland on 28th April, 1970. Since that date property totalling SFr. 263,000,000 has been sold.

Our last sale was held in St. Moritz in February when jewels realised over SFr. 14m (\$8.6m.), the highest total ever at a St. Moritz sale. A new record for any single stone at auction was established when a diamond (see illustration) was sold for \$1,212,000 (the value of important gems is always quoted in dollars).

Forthcoming sales in Zurich
Tuesday 6th May at 14.00 hours
GOLD BOXES AND OBJECTS OF VERTU
and at 16.30 hours
PORTRAIT MINIATURES

Wednesday 7th May at 10.00 hours
EUROPEAN SILVER
and at 14.00 hours
FABERGÉ AND RUSSIAN WORKS OF ART
and at 17.00 hours
FINE JEWELS
and at 18.30 hours

EUROPEAN METAL WORK FROM THE DRESSE DE LEBIOLES COLLECTION, Part I

Thursday 8th May at 10.00, 14.00 and 17.00 hours
FINE JEWELS
and at 14.30 hours
FINE CARPETS AND TEXTILES

The sales will be held at the Bear au Lac Hotel and Villa Rossau. Catalogues and further information are available from:

Sotheby Parke-Bernet & Co.,
34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA. Telephone: (01) 493 8080
Telex: Abinilio, London Telex 24454 SPB LONG

Sotheby Parke-Bernet A.G.
20 Bleicherweg,
CH-8022 Zurich
Telephone: (1) 202001
Telex: Abinilio, Zurich
Tele: 52380 ABINILCH

24 Rue de la Cité,
CH-1204 Geneva
Telephone: (22) 21 33 77
Telex: Abinilio, Geneva
Tele: 289098 SPB CH

OERLIKON-BUEHRLE
TEXTILE DIVISION

HAUSAMMANN + MOOS AG
SPINNEREI & WEBEREI DIETFURT AG
SPINNEREI KUNZ AG, WINDISCH

FAIR SWISS FABRICS WITH OVER
100 000 SPINDLES
600 LOOMS

There are lessons to be learnt from the Swiss approaches to law and order

examined by Francis M. S. Peel,

and to military service and civil defence, according to John Myers.

Money piles are inviolate

It was the end of a skiing weekend. We were ready to leave but the shop where we had rented skis and boots was closed. What should we do? Leave the skis and boots at the hotel? Send them back by post from Géneve? "No," said the owner of the shop, "it's really quite simple. Just leave the skis and boots in the street in front of the shop and I'll pick them up in the morning."

While the Swiss, like almost everybody else, think that the world is steadily becoming a darker and more dangerous place, every opinion poll shows that they are far more satisfied with their lives, their surroundings and their material conditions than are people almost anywhere else. Doors are left unlocked, women walk the streets at night without fear, and hardly anyone is afraid of violence to himself or to his property.

The Swiss are entitled to be smug. By any standard measure, Switzerland should have a high and swiftly rising crime rate. It is a highly developed country, the average annual income in 1978 of \$11,600 placing it at the top of the list of countries of any size.

It is an industrialized country which lives by turning cheap raw materials into expensive finished products, whether it be watches, clothing or chocolate.

The Swiss are entitled to be smug. By any standard measure, Switzerland should have a high and swiftly rising crime rate. It is a highly developed country, the average annual income in 1978 of \$11,600 placing it at the top of the list of countries of any size.

And what happens in this society that should have a high and rising crime rate?

During the 1960s, crime

rose by a negligible 3 per cent, while the percentage figure was 86 in France, 52

in Denmark, 61 in The Netherlands, 55 in England and Wales, 34 in Scotland, 30 in West Germany, Italy and Finland, 29 in Norway, 21 in Austria and Sweden, and 11 in Luxembourg. From 1974 to 1979 convictions are stayed stable at 51,000 a year.

cheese. It also lives from tourism and banking—activities which need stability, confidence and low crime rates to flourish. It is an urbanized country, travel posters to the contrary notwithstanding. Three quarters of the 6,300,000 inhabitants live in the quarter of the country that is the central plateau running from Geneva north-east through Lausanne and Bern to Basle, Lucerne and Zurich, a small area a tenth the size of England.

Firearms are readily available, for every adult male Swiss must keep his at home in operating condition so as to be ready for rapid mobilization. The Swiss criminal justice system is not repressive or harsh. Most crimes do not result in arrests, and sentences are light, even for serious crimes, except murder. Suspended sentences are general and sentences are generally commuted.

In Geneva's main prison 90 per cent of the prisoners stay for less than 10 days, and only 25 per cent are serving sentences. The rest are being held for trial sometimes however for unreasonably long periods under the "instruction" procedure under which a magistrate determines whether a prisoner should be brought to trial. Bernard Cornfield of Investors' Overseas Services spent 11 months waiting for trial, and a less illustrious prisoner was recently found preventive detention.

The size of the Swiss police force is small by the standards of other countries. No national figures are available because of can-

onal suspicions of the use of torture for the country. Women committed 10 per cent of crimes, 15 to 17-year-olds 3 per cent, and 18 to 24-year-olds 36 per cent. Foreigners made up 13 per cent of the population but committed 24 per cent of the crimes, according to figures that are disputed because of the ambivalent attitude of the Swiss to the foreign worker. In 1973, 23 murders were committed, there were 457 cases of manslaughter, mostly on the road, 10 criminal abortions, and 1,339 criminal assaults. Car thefts in 1972 were about 70 per 100,000 population, considerably higher for Sweden being 335 and for the United States 423.

In 1972 Zurich had 69 robberies. The rate in Denver, Colorado, was 39 times as great, and in Stuttgart four times as great. All three cities are about the same size.

Prostitution is generally legal, although solicitation and pimping are not. The capital of Geneva, with a population of 320,000, and more than 2,100,000 overnight visitors by tourists, diplomats and business, has 300 prostitutes all of whom are Swiss. The male prostitute has not yet arrived, although there are homosexual bars in the largest cities. Drug use does not create any order problems.

With its despite its affluence, urbanization and industrialization, does Switzerland have such a low crime rate? Sweden has all these characteristics, as well as also being a democratic society of the same size, but it has a serious and rising crime rate.

Francis M. S. Peel is professor and legal adviser of Webster College, Missouri, and a member of the New York Bar practising in Geneva.

INTERCONTINENTAL

OUR CONFERENCE WILL BE A

big
successBear with us,
we're a bit different

The Swiss know how to handle
business with efficiency and
make money available and
safe for everyone. Details
about our bank and
Switzerland's capital
are available on request.

Our city is a bit different
from others. Details
about our bank and
Switzerland's capital
are available on request.

Our city is a bit different due to
its close proximity to the Alpine
Oberland—the region of
mountains, lakes and waterfalls.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Details about our bank and
Switzerland's capital are available on request.

Links with Britain

continued from previous page

The trade balance usually has been favourable to Britain, which also exports to Switzerland machinery, textiles, metal goods, motor vehicles.

In 1978 the antiques imported to Britain amounted to 124m francs, mainly because of a few big Swiss art collections (von Hirsch, Orsi) sold at auction rooms in London. But some of it has been reexported, notably to Switzerland where the value of antiques imported from Britain came to 86m francs.

Big Swiss companies have opened plants and offices in Britain: the three large banks, the chemical industry (Roche, Ciba, Sanofi), Nestle, L'Oréal, Lindt-Sprungli, Oehrlikon-Bührle, Schindler, Bühliger, Landi, Gru, Brown Boveri, Bally, among others. There are about 100 firms with assets totalling \$500m, employing 50,000 people.

Britain too has invested in Switzerland where it wholly or partly controls about 350 companies. The big banks are there, as are the petrochemical companies, Decca, Rank-Xerox, Dunlop, EMI, Imperial Tobacco, Lucas, Unilever, Glaxo, Plessey.

Chemicals are as big an

importer for Switzerland as they are for Britain, which also exports to Switzerland machinery, textiles, metal goods, motor vehicles.

British tourism in Switzerland, which was boosted by a private visit of Queen Victoria to Lucerne (with the result that there are numerous Victoria hotels in the country), has diminished along with the slumping pound. From a record of three million nights in 1971, Britons spent in Switzerland in 1979, it fell to a third of that in 1977. Now it seems to be picking up again. On the other hand, 325,000 Swiss visited Britain in 1979. Their number increases each year.

Jy 110150

Was the recent decline of the Swiss franc a passing phenomenon?

Jean-Christian Lambellet analyses the state of the economy,
and Peter Norman examines the strength of the banking system

Inflation rate imported

Switzerland's economy is in a good shape. The country's manufacturing capacity is being used more than has ever been the case since 1974-75 "stump," and new orders are flowing in at a brisk pace in most industries.

Conditions are generally favourable in services too, and even the tourist industry is doing nicely as a result and then falling Swiss francs have led with a comparatively low rate of inflation has made Switzerland attractive again for foreign tourists.

As to agriculture, which is probably one of the highest degrees of freedom in the West, Swiss farmers may have the problem of their income by keeping up with the rest of the economy, but it surely do not have a problem of insufficient production.

The unemployment rate is present 0.2 per cent down from a peak of about 1.5 per cent after the 1974-75 recession. For all practical purposes, the country is living full employment—fact there are labour shortages in certain regions for some forms of skilled labour. It may be the main reason why unemployment has not risen higher in recent years has to do with the flow of foreign (mostly Italian and Spanish) immigrant labour after 1974, which shrank the labour force by about 6 per cent.

At this explanation, one frequently hears said, is open to question: all foreign workers had moved in Switzerland, domestic demand would have been higher, and consequently production and employment too. It is not bright, however. In Switzerland, there is inflation: consumer prices are rising at a rate of 4 to 5 per cent a

year. Compared with the level reached by inflation in some other countries, that may seem low enough. It is, however, rather too much for Swiss burghers who seem even more antipathetic to inflation than their German counterparts.

Coming after a prolonged period of well high complete price stability—prices hardly increased by 1 per cent a year between 1976 and last year—the sudden spurt in the rate of inflation should, in the view of the Swiss authorities, be brought rapidly under control lest expectations become inflationary again.

The reason for this inflationary bout has to do mainly with the value of the Swiss franc on the exchange markets. In the second half of 1978, Switzerland's currency had gone through a phase of extraordinary depreciation (25 per cent at one point), which was brought under control only after the Federal Reserve, the Bundesbank and the Swiss National Bank agreed to restore some order to the exchange markets.

As a result, the Swiss franc retreated from the dizzying heights it had reached in the autumn of 1978 and it remained almost stable through most of 1979, only to start depreciating recently and somewhat unexpectedly not only against the dollar but also against the German mark.

As world inflation remained high and then accelerated considerably throughout the entire period, a stable and then falling franc meant that the falling franc meant that the prices of imported goods and services went up a good deal, an important fact in a country where imports represent about 35 per cent of gdp. Thus, the increase in the inflation rate in Switzerland is mostly an imported phenomenon as this order of magnitude is somewhat worrisome.

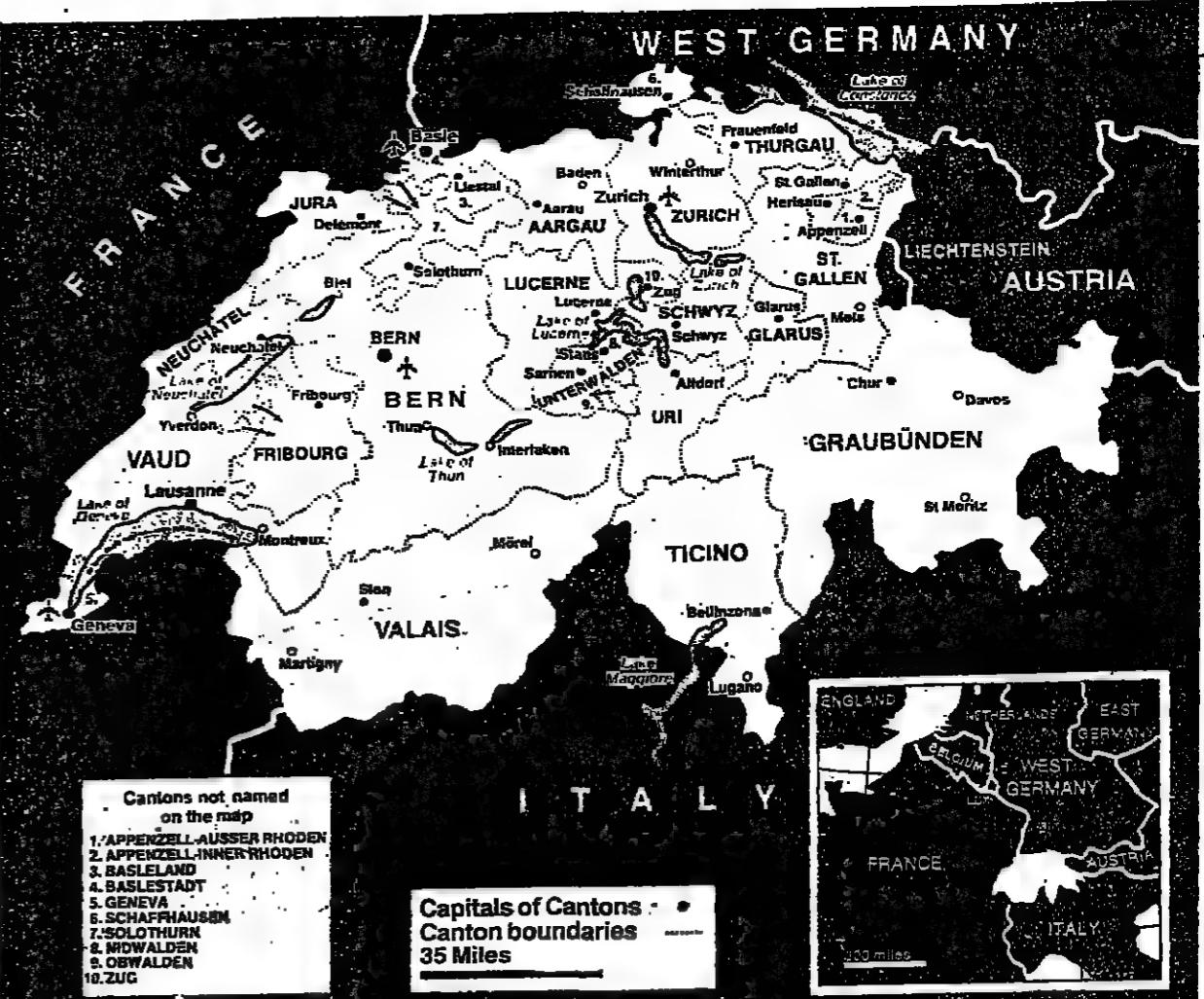
What it all amounts to is that a resumption of the Swiss franc's tendency to appreciate would lead to a further deterioration in the economy's performance, unless the Swiss authorities manage to bring inflation under control again, according to inflation rate differentials in the long run but somewhat more in the short run, domestic inflation would be quickly suppressed even in the face of increasing energy prices; interest rates would presumably come down before they had much of a chance to affect investment negatively; the trade balance will be shallower or deeper than in 1974-75. If it should turn out to be at least as deep as many believe (and so do I), the recessionary tendencies would be likely to spread more or less quickly to the rest of the industrial world; and it would be too much to expect that the Swiss economy would remain completely unaffected.

The recent depreciation of the franc has had still other unwelcome consequences. In the short term the physical volume of exports and imports does not react much to price changes. With a depreciating franc, Switzerland has consequently had to pay more for its imports while its exports brought in less. As a result, the trade balance has shown a deficit for the first quarter of the present year which reached almost 10,000m francs when extrapolated to the whole year. (It is difficult to know exactly how much the deflation as some speculate capital movements were apparently channelled through precious gems, antiques and other goods which therefore can no longer be regarded as part of regular foreign trade.)

Traditionally, Switzerland has always tended to run a trade deficit which was made good thanks to services and the income of Swiss-owned assets held abroad. But still, a deficit of this order of magnitude is somewhat worrisome.

What, then, are the chances that the Swiss franc will again become one of the strongest among strong currencies? In the view of many Swiss, myself included, they are quite good and the recent decline of the franc was probably no more than an ephemeral

Jean-Christian Lambellet is professor of economics and director, Centre de Recherches Economiques Appliquées University of Lausanne.



Pressure to strip bank secrecy

With normal business crises, Switzerland's bankers would be happy with their banks have just reported on the business year and the all picture has been one increased earnings arising from a healthy growth of less. In general, the has prospered from last's revival of economicity in Switzerland with Big Three Zurich-based announcing record and the expectation another good year. In the world looks different from the quarters buildings of large Swiss banks clustered around Zurich's Bahnhofstrasse.

Bankers admit that Switzerland is losing ground in size in relation to international financial markets, although this is no thing in so far as the represents a practice for quality business, rather than the pursuit of its own sake.

They are inevitably concerned about the deterioration of the international business climate after last's doubling of oil prices, attendant growth of the lending problem and the unsolved crises in Iran, Afghanistan, etc. They have worries are much nearer at hand.

The Swiss Government is studying proposals to ease the tax paid by the after extending to 100% of the population, and assumes an importance in terms of the overall economy that is equivalent to that of the motor industry in West Germany.

Social Democrat

a member of the left-wing opposition, is also

to introduce a bill to end

down on proposals to end some of the sectors that surrounds the operations.

While Switzerland might appear to the outsider one of the last bastions of traditional capitalism, the twin threat of higher taxes on bank operations and a referendum on banking secrecy illustrates the way in which internal pressures on the financial centre have grown in recent years.

The latter years of the 1970s witnessed considerable erosion in the influence and power of the Swiss banks as the authorities had to act to neutralise the effects of speculative capital inflows into the franc and clear up the mess caused by the banking scandal that erupted at the Chiasso branch of the Crédit Suisse in 1977.

The struggle to keep speculative money out of Switzerland led to a battery of controls being imposed on banking activity inside the confederation. The scandal at Chiasso made a public issue of Switzerland's role as a haven for fugitive capital.

The Social Democrats, in particular, argued that the financial centre had grown too large for Switzerland's own good, and that the country would have to choose whether it would be a place for finance or a place for work.

In return, the banking industry has said that it contributes to the state in tax amount to give direct employment to nearly 3 per cent of the population, and assumes an importance in terms of the overall economy that is equivalent to that of the motor industry in West Germany.

The Chiasso affair cost the Crédit Suisse about 1,200m francs because clients' funds were handled improperly by the bank's employees. The money was almost entirely capital being

The one positive aspect of the Chiasso affair was that it illustrated the enormous financial strength of the Swiss banks. The Crédit Suisse was able to cover its massive loss by drawing entirely on hidden reserves.

It is still too early to judge whether the problems that have arisen for the Swiss banking industry in recent years will damage its potential and performance in the future.

But Swiss bankers are aware than ever of the intensity of competition from other financial centres including London, the potential of which has been greatly enhanced by the British Government's abolishing exchange controls.

ing from the grasp of the Italian tax authorities. This aspect of the case led to the Swiss Bankers' Federation and the Swiss National Bank agreeing on a code of conduct designed to ensure that the country could not function as a haven for illegal capital.

As a result of the code, it should be impossible for anyone to open a bank account in Switzerland without the bank knowing the client's true identity. The banks have pledged that the country's banking secrecy rules will now be used to help people to evade foreign capital controls and tax legislation.

Although the code has meant that banking secrecy in Switzerland is far less watertight than in some other European countries, such as Austria, it still does not go far enough for the Social Democrats.

They would like to see the banks being obliged to give information to revenue authorities for the purpose of tax assessment and where evasion is suspected, the Swiss authorities want to give legal assistance to other countries seeking information to do with criminal proceedings and tax and currency offences.

The banking industry's reaction has been nervous in the extreme. It fears that any plans to tax bank services—on the pattern of the extension of turnover tax to retail gold transactions—will force business abroad.

Moreover, while most bankers say they are confident that the Swiss electorate would oppose any relaxation of banking secrecy rules in a referendum, they fear that the mere existence of the issue will detract from Switzerland's attractions as a financial centre.

Switzerland is a small neutral country in which banks can normally avoid pressures to participate in boycotts or economic sanctions. The country has a multi-lingual tradition that now includes English as well as the four official Swiss languages.

The one positive aspect of the Chiasso affair was that it illustrated the enormous financial strength of the Swiss banks. The Crédit Suisse was able to cover its massive loss by drawing entirely on hidden reserves.

It is still too early to judge whether the problems that have arisen for the Swiss banking industry in recent years will damage its potential and performance in the future.

Feeding the world's 4,000,000,000 inhabitants

A continuous and vital task – more important now than ever – which thousands of men and women engage in daily.

The food industry contributes to this effort by

- improving the distribution of foodstuffs throughout the world,
- rapidly transforming agricultural products so that they last longer, thereby reducing losses,
- converting crops into easily transportable foodstuffs that can be supplied to the big cities where people congregate,
- putting completely safe products of high quality on the market (Nestlé, for instance, supplies over 4,500,000 tons per year),
- creating specific products adapted to special needs, e.g. for babies whose mothers cannot adequately breastfeed them,
- transforming local raw materials on the spot wherever possible,
- providing a regular income for farmers and giving them practical assistance,
- encouraging the extension of crop-bearing areas as well as higher yields.

These are the fascinating jobs that occupy 155,000 Nestlé employees on five continents day after day.

Nestlé.



LA FONTANELLE VEVEY, Switzerland

International school for girls aged 15-22, beautifully situated by the Lake of Geneva, French and other languages, domestic science, tailoring and finishing. Winter sports. Serious family atmosphere. (Holiday Course, July-August).

Written Principals (Anglo-French)
Mr. and Mrs. Savage,
La Fontanelle, 1800 Vevey.
Tel: 01041/21/513358.

Write Principals (Anglo-French)
Mr. and Mrs. Savage,
La Fontanelle, 1800 Vevey.
Tel: 01041/21/513358.

HOM Brit give pro

By Michael Transport
British
sive and
in more a
financial
Peter Park
his chair
railways,
by year in
ment's ca
doing the
death was
The f
Rail is t
our financ
short of
ability." S
menting
improved
"The
been bett
financial
be forced
parding.
Sir Pe
prompt
pose fro
the Minis
said in a
question
that he
Rail wou
within i
limits".
Effectiv
Europe:
was no
in a
gen
freight
made
before
year co
1978. T
tax, in
charges
compar
£6.4m. T
£520m.
for.
The
Governor
limit o
hopes t
It also i

CI
to

By Our
Corres
The
Indust
tighter
plann
to mak
the ne
and se
select
In i
muns
Educa
Arts, t
nized
comm
attemp
deman
merci
The
Indust
castin
much
ample
Corpo
recrui
certif
mete
tradit
devel
gov
any

\$1
By A
part
offer
given
Lake
Indic
Auth
yeas
Th
the
An
miss
vice
Mar

M
Se
£2
Fro
Der
a b
bef
for
nuc
yar

1
Last
by
will
19

J
ba
ap
rel
su
ca

of
m
fo
—
—
E
b
se
c

Basle- Chemistry, But Not Only Chemistry

Basle is generally considered The Town of Chemistry - and thus an industrial town par excellence. Even in a strictly economic sense this applies only to a certain extent, however. If we think of Basle as a polis - a political and social entity - it is still clear, even today, that the town owes its existence to an advantageous position at the intersection of several different cultures. Traffic, along with commerce, banking and insurance, as well as a rich cultural life fostered by the university - all these, quite as much as industry, have helped to shape the face of Basle.

Chernistry is not the only industry in Basle, of course. Beside the graphic-arts trade, the main branches are textiles, metallurgy, machinery, and precision instruments as well as foodstuffs. Yet they all come a long way behind the chemical industry in importance, so it is quite natural to ask why so great a concentration of chemistry should have come about in Basle.

It began with dyestuffs for fabrics. The many different textile mills in and around the town doubtless had a decisive influence here. Textiles and chemistry are linked by textile finishing, which formerly was done mainly in the dyehouse. Since it required a great deal of water, dyeworks were set up along the banks of the Rhine, the Wiese and St. Albans' Pond where paper-mills were already established.

The origins of the Basle chemical industry can be traced back to these users of dyes. That from these modest beginnings there should have grown four companies operating on a world-wide scale with a manufacturing programme extending far beyond the original range is the result of human determination, systematic exploration of the many possibilities offered by chemistry, and their exploitation through scientific research.

The four big Basle chemical companies - Ciba-Geigy, Hoffmann-La Roche, Lonza and Sandoz - grew from local manufacturing and trading firms

into large international groups. Their growth paralleled the expansion of their production programmes and their entry into one new area of research after another. Impediments to international trade originally induced them to set up production facilities in markets outside Switzerland. Both the increase in business volume and the growing complexity of international relations have inevitably led to a high degree of autonomy for individual affiliates abroad, a development reinforced by the need to deploy research activities on an international scale.

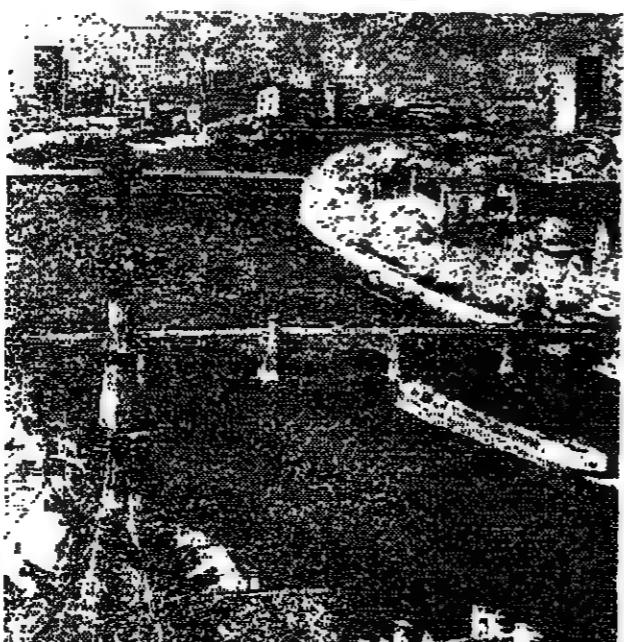
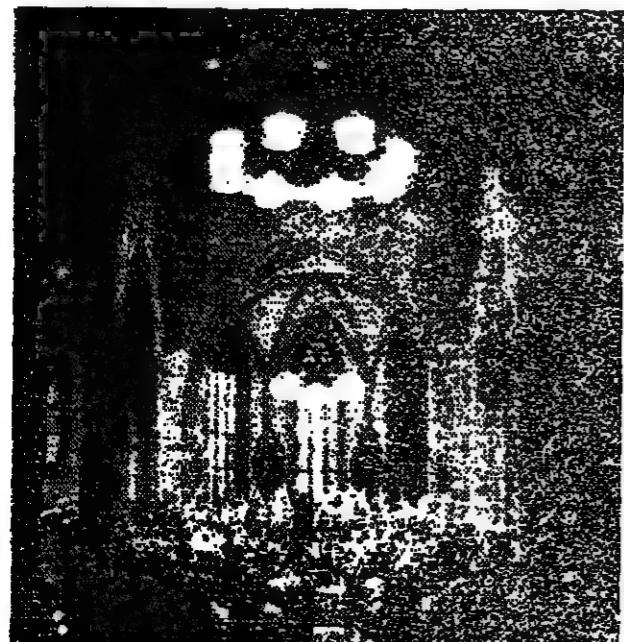
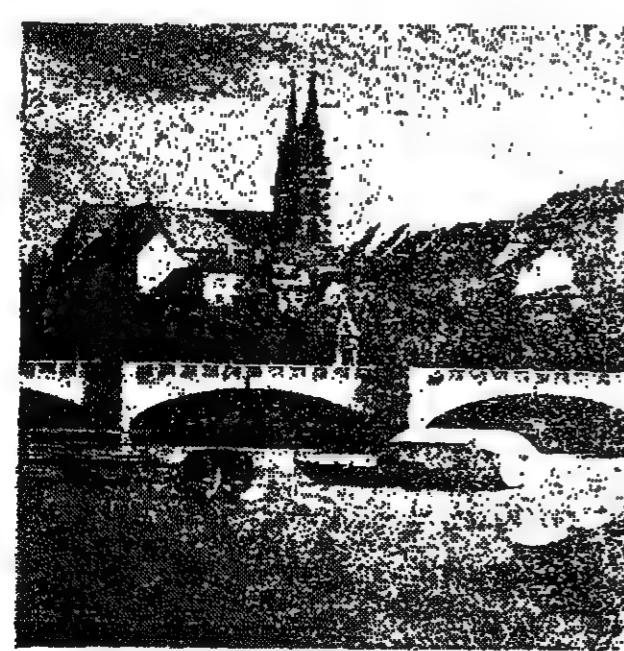
A concentration of chemical industries like that in Basle suggests dark factories and polluted air. But visitors are surprised to find a well-kept city, rich in historical sites and in the midst of a green setting. The surprisingly high quality of life is due to the care which the people of Basle - and the chemical industry - take of their native environment.

This has made it possible to hold the national exhibition of gardening and landscaping, the Green 80, on the outskirts of the town. Basle is therefore expecting more foreign visitors than ever in 1980 and will take great pleasure in welcoming them with traditional Basle warmth.

The most prominent visitor of the year will arrive in late spring: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

Basle is pleased and honoured by this visit,

Ciba-Geigy Lonza Roche Sandoz



SWITZERLAND

The Alps are in danger of being strangled by cable railways. Geoffrey Weston reports on the conflict between holiday-making and the environment

Tourism falls off as ski lifts go up

Climb to the fourteenth floor of the highest building because you may contemplate cocktail in hand, an incomparable view of the triple peaks of the Eiger, the Mönch and the Jungfrau. The building itself, from everywhere else in the town and its surroundings, is a grotesque eyesore, totally out of harmony with its setting.

Switzerland, the home of modern tourism, is in danger of allowing commercial pressures and the need to keep up with an increasingly competitive world to destroy the very attractions on which the industry is based. A study commissioned by the Federal Government last year pointed out that most visitors are looking for relaxation in a rural environment and that too often the natural limits of a tourist centre have been ignored.

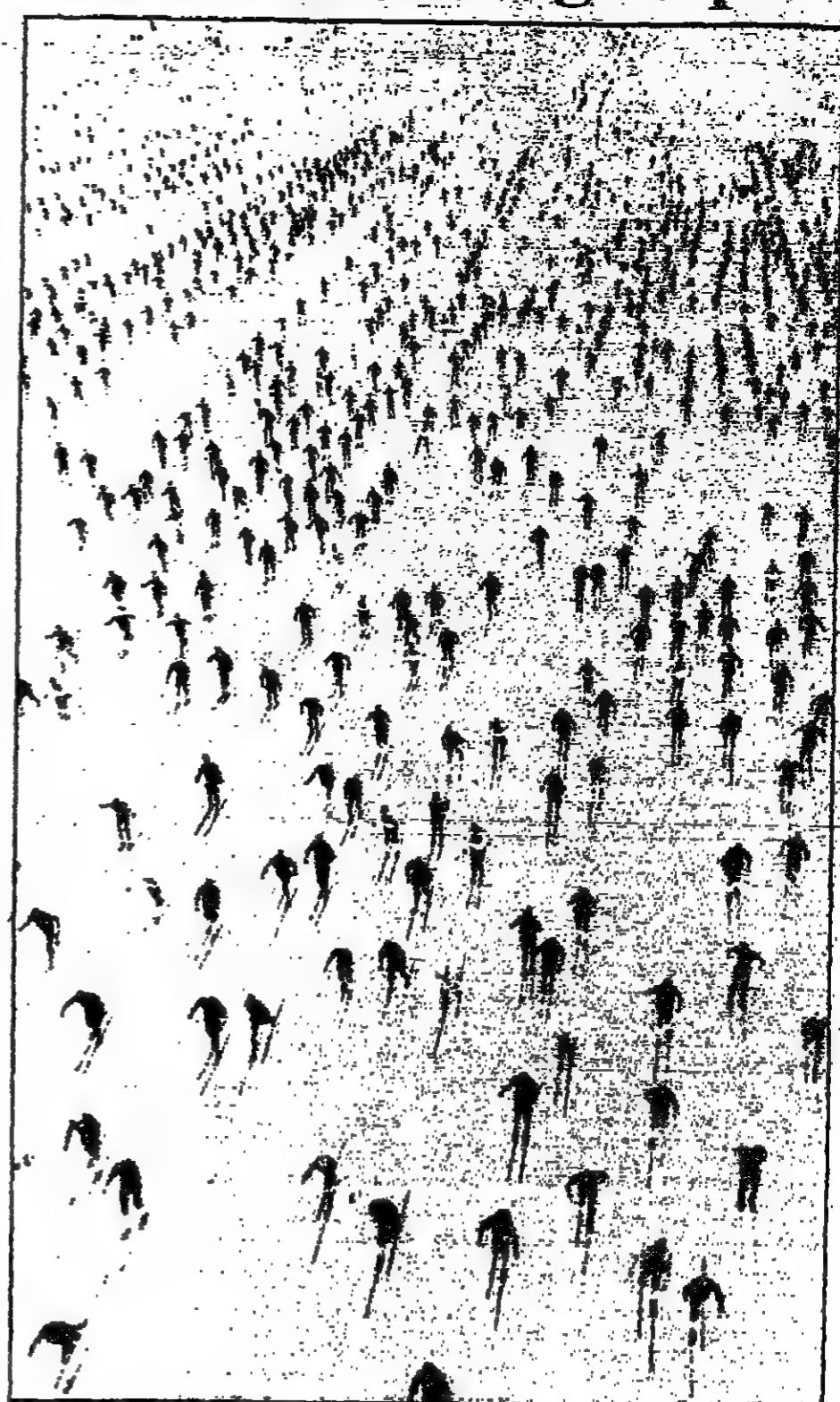
Many Swiss town dwellers, particularly those interested in winter sports, find themselves transferring, not to rural resorts, but from one urban environment to another, for their leisure pursuits. The environmental movement, like so many other changes, has been slow to take root in Switzerland. Opening the eyes of the local inhabitants, particularly when it has in many instances an adverse short-term effect on their incomes, has been an uphill task, begun slowly only 10 years ago.

Tourism contributes 8 per cent of the national income (about 10,000 francs) and holds eighth place in the world market. In the early 1970s bed nights reached a peak of more than 360 million but have fallen off since the oil crisis. British visitors, the founders and for long the guarantors of the hotelier's bread and butter, have declined steadily in numbers since the early 1960s.

Switzerland is to some extent suffering from having been fashionable for too long. It is no longer so fashionable, especially with the young, partly because of a reputation for being expensive.

The stability and strength of the franc have been largely responsible, but many potential tourists appear to be unaware that the inflation rate has for some years been negligible by comparison with that of most other countries and that hoteliers have operated a policy of voluntary price restraint since 1974. As a result, although food is still expensive, other price levels have become much more competitive.

The enormous growth since the war of interest in downhill skiing has made up for the drop in summer visitors, who still nevertheless outnumber winter holiday-makers. Such environments



life is thereby being and Davos, which, basking in the beautiful beauty of the problems and valleys of Prättigau and Bünden, that accumulated at Schanfigg, in the canton of Lake St. Moritz, have effectively ruled out the future.

At the end of last year, rejected as old-fashioned anywhere in Switzerland, comprehensive development

and the canton has agreed. The weakness of environmental protection in reducing to one third of the planned size - trend traditional Swiss suspicion that is now happening all over the country. With the Agreement has still not been reached on the form it

should take, despite over

vote last month by seven to one that comprehensive legislation should be formulated in the same canton to reject. The delay, according to environmentalists, is over plans for holding the Winter Olympic Games in 1984, influenced by vested interests and the profit motive.

Alan McGregor discusses Geneva's future as a centre for international negotiations

Debate on UN membership

Ever since the spring of 1919 when, largely because of Switzerland's successful neutrality in the First World War, Geneva was designated as the seat of the League of Nations, the city has thrived as a centre for international negotiations - excepting, of course, during the 1939-45 war.

Irrespective of whether the causes in which so much repetitive eloquence is invested - every delegate must have his say - are won or lost, Geneva benefits thereby, in added experience or materially, just as its banks, with their fraction of percent on every currency conversion, do well out of a foreign exchange crisis.

Between them, the dozen or so main United Nations and inter-governmental organizations and the diplomatic missions accredited to them, with more than 150 non-governmental ones, mostly small, employ about 20,000 people.

This is a tenth of the canton's working population and certainly the best-paid proportion, at least, where the first two elements are concerned. Some of the small bodies, by contrast, are hanging on by a shoestring, struggling to meet high costs.

A few of them have withdrawn and opted for Vienna, which is coming up steadily as a competitor centre. Its new international city by the Danube already houses six United Nations bodies, four of them, including the important narcotics division with its laboratory, formerly Geneva-based. But, with 1,500 or so conferences annually, Geneva, with its convenient dimension - the "10-minute town" - and geographical location, its efficient facilities, remains the first preference for all concerned to keep their finger on the pulse of multilateral activities.

In conjunction with economic uncertainties, the rise of Vienna has served to

make the Genevois rather more appreciative than they were until recently of the solid advantages of being host to perennial efforts to improve the international prospect.

Only a few years ago, some were so apprehensive of being, as they chose to see it, inundated by the growth of international bodies and transnational business - almost a third of the city's 150,000 population is non-Swiss - that they were trying their utmost, sometimes successfully, to keep new groups out.

This gave the Austrians, alerted as they were by the United Nations Secretary-General himself, the opportunity to acquire a sizable participation in the machinery of universal cooperation. As an added incentive, Vienna offers an extra premium on diplomatic and similar perks.

With initial irritation at the spectre of the Austrians being excessively hospitable having subsided, the Swiss have now turned their attention once again to an even more fundamental aspect of their position in the comity of nations. This is the long-standing issue of whether the country's unique status as an honest broker in world affairs, particularly humanitarian aspects, is liable to suffer greatly if Switzerland at last takes the step of joining the United Nations.

It has been for many years a member of almost all the United Nations specialized agencies. But the question of full political membership of the world body is being appraised with the circumspection natural to a nation whose neutrality - armed - is based in the 1815 Treaty of Vienna. It was then that the powers approved a declaration drawn up for them by Charles Pictet de la Rochemont - asserting that Switzerland's neutrality and inviolability "are in the true interests of the whole of Europe".

This neutrality, endorsed by the pro-



International School for girls

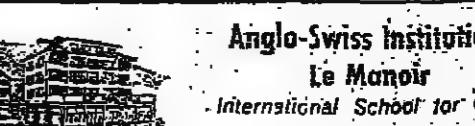
Route de St-Maurice 130, CH-1814 La Teppe-Petit

State of Geneva Tel. 01 41/2354-01-61

Intensive courses in French, English, Italian, Spanish, German and Russian for foreigners up to University level. Examinations: O- and A-levels. Proficiency and First certificate; Alliance Française 1st and 2nd degree, R.S.A. Language laboratory - Intensive studies - Arts - Domestic science - Complete secretarial courses - Sports - Summer courses and winter sports - Park and beach, private on the lakeside.

Brochure on request

Direction: M. and Mme. Vaucher



La Neuveville, Switzerland

French, English, German, Italian, Spanish, General Knowledge, Domestic Science, Commercial branches covered swimming, pool, and tennis. Summer holiday courses. Stay in the Alps in our chalet in Wengen.

CH-2520 La Neuveville (Lake of Biel)
Phone 0141/38751-36-36



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE RIGHT DECISION TO RESIGN

American people are deeply distressed by the failure of the attempt to rescue the hostages. They feel it as a national humiliation. It is not by means of a humiliation as great as bicentennial as the defeat of American power in Vietnam, but is perhaps more of a single shock than any particular event occurred during the Vietnam war. It has naturally reflected in a surge of support for President Carter, just as there was a surge of support for Tony Eden at the time of the Suez crisis. This feeling of immediate patriotism is a natural healthy response, but it also suggests that it is not a last response. A strong nation reacts to humiliation by rallying round its leader, but the leader remains accountable and post mortem is bound to do.

President Carter's case has already been vividly established by the resignation of his Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance. Vance is not a man you'd expect to resign, and he certainly not a man to resign. In a phrase which has applied to *The New York Times*, he is a "good, grey man, an American professional; a lawyer, a man of detail, a man of integrity. All American ministers are appointed by the President, but like Dr Kissinger develop political independence and of their own. Mr Vance is an adored servant of the President, and his resignation carries more weight for that. It though the Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Office were sign. It implies not merely political disagreement but a personal criticism of the consequences.

A general view outside the United States is that Mr Vance's professional judgment was right and that President Carter's decision was mistaken. This does not mean that people are used to blame President Carter. Everyone must see how the detention of the hostages is, and how difficult the decision the President had to make must have been. Nevertheless the professional judgment of the Secretary of State at the risks involved in the in were not justified. The action did in fact fail more one learns about an the more vulnerable it is. There were several

stages at which it could have gone wrong, and it did in fact go wrong at the first stage.

There are obviously American political consequences which will flow from the event itself. The resignation of a Secretary of State on an issue of principle and judgment is an extremely rare event in American political history. It must be damaging to the position of the President and to his chances of re-election. At the present moment the American electorate are backing the President for what he tried to do and therefore the damage has not taken effect. Yet a considered judgment will come: at that time Mr Vance's resignation is bound to give weight to criticisms of the President's judgment.

Mr Carter has not yet secured the nomination of his party and he faces what already looks a very difficult election in November. If Senator Kennedy were to win the California primary then he could still win the nomination; even if Mr Carter is nominated again—which is still probable—he will have to consult adequately with the State Department it is hard for the State Department to consult adequately with the allies.

No alternative

The failures of consultation have done too much damage. The policies have been less good than they would have been had they been concerted. The European countries, in particular Germany, have been thoroughly irritated by being asked to support policies which changed in a most embarrassing way. The United States has come to believe that her allies do not support her. There is some measure of truth in that, but much of the lack of support has been the result of failure of coordination rather than failure of intent.

Mr Vance resigned on a point of professional judgment and it is professional diplomacy which is now most needed. There is no use of force which, any longer has any chance of rescuing the hostages. There are various possible uses of force which could lead to danger to the hostages and to the danger of Iran falling into the hands of the Soviet Union. There is no reasonable alternative to a policy of negotiation, even though that policy has been made much more difficult by the very event which led to Mr Vance's resignation. As President Carter said in his letter, Mr Vance made "the right decision to resign".

LONEL GADDAFI'S THREATS OF MURDER

British state is obliged to persons on its soil or they are foreigners or British subjects. Colonel Gaddafi's threat to kill is abroad who disobey his return is thus a direct challenge to British sovereignty. It is to say that Colonel Gaddafi's rule extends to Britain that he will break British in order to enforce it. This locking statement from the of a foreign state. Strictly diplomatic representation, a world grown hardened propriety, and where other interests are at stake, action will presumably fall if this extreme, but given strong supposition that I Gaddafi has already in his threats by organizing instigating the recent

murder of two Libyans in London a very strong protest is the least that can be expected. It will need to be followed up by closer surveillance of the "People's Committee" which represents the transmigrated Libyan embassy in London and by strengthened protection for Libyans in Britain, whose lives may be threatened. It is disturbing that this protection has proved inadequate in these two cases, and that warnings were not taken sufficiently seriously.

Of course Libya is very far from being the only country which murders its own citizens or other opponents abroad. There is strong suspicion that Bulgarian security forces were behind the murder of Georgi Markov in London in 1978 and behind an attempted murder of another Bulgarian emigre in Paris. The Russians have been known to kidnap their citizens abroad.

Colonel Gaddafi might therefore claim to be different only in being more honest about what he is doing. But this is not so. Colonel Gaddafi is creating an open doctrine of using murder abroad to discipline his people. He has for many years funded terrorism. He is the friend and was the ally of the infamous Amin. How long can he expect to be tolerated as though he were a normal statesman, even in our weird and bloodthirsty world?

It seems a pity that it was necessary to suspend the part of the code. My regret was for the necessity to act, not for the act itself.

I emphasize that the suspension of a specific paragraph does not diminish the full force of the code: "All advertisements should be legal, decent, honest and truthful". It is made clear in the introduction of the ASA or CAP believes that a complaint about an advertisement, which in every other respect complies with the code, has made out a case that it is none the less in breach of the law. media will be informed to draw the matter to the attention of the appropriate enforcement authority, and the advertiser will be told what has been done."

Yours, etc.
P. SCRUTON,
Code of Advertising Practice
Committee,
Brook House,
19 Old Buildings,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.

Alive, alive-o

From Mr John Noble.
Sir, There are a number of hazards in farming oysters but the least expected was to discover that British Rail classify them as "livestock". This means, in our case, that they cannot be dispatched from our nearest station, but have to be headed in at another station much further away.

Are oysters livestock? The Oxford Dictionary would seem to support British Rail's view. Yet surely they are not in the normal sense of the word "meat". They do not bark or bite.

Yours, etc.
JOHN NOBLE,
Lock Fyne Oysters,
Ardingly Estates Office,
Castralow, Ardingly.

In learning my trade with this orchestra I have come to love and respect them as have a host of other musicians. Without my three-year apprenticeship in this, the only full-time nursery for a British conductor, I would have been unable to develop with any confidence. The BBC, in cutting this orchestra, end closing one of the only avenues open to the young performer or composer, will be actively assisting in the decline of British music-making. Can this really be worth the paltry sum they are to save?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN R. OWENS,
Dairy Trade Federation,
CIB House,
Marden Road, NW1.
April 22.

backing of the President of the United States. If the President of the United States is moving in a direction which is damaging to the interests of the alliance, then paradoxically one can only express backing for America by backing policies which damage the United States.

The only answer to the dilemma is to have much deeper and more consistent consultation on international issues in the alliance which has existed in the past. This essentially means that the five major powers of the alliance have to reach agreement. There are difficulties in holding meetings of the United States, Britain, France, Germany and Japan without involving Italy—herself no minor power—or other powers as well.

While we agree that conciliation and diplomacy are important options in resolving disputes among nations, we must not forget that in dealing with the Tehran government during the last six months it has been agreed that consultation is to be pursued, as far as possible, through channels of communication.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN LEE WILLIAMS,
DAVID GRIFFITHS,
ANTONY BUCK,
PETER BOTTOMLEY,
LIONEL BLOCH,
JOSEPH GODSON,
LEONARD SCHAPIRO,
NEVILLE SANDELSON,
The English-Speaking Union,
Dartmouth House,
37 Charles Street,
Berkeley Square, W1.

Dangers of appeasement over the US hostages in Iran

From Mr A. L. Williams and others

Sir, One of the sadder aspects of America's failure to rescue its kidnapped hostages in Tehran is the eruption of sanctimonious Western self-abasement in your letter columns. Even your editorial (April 26) is not totally free of such sentiments, particularly when you feel it necessary, perhaps unwittingly, to depict the "spiritual death" of so-called Western capitalism. Some of us may be forgiven for thinking that on the contrary, despite many obstacles and difficulties, this century has witnessed the greatest flowering of culture and education in Western history.

While we agree that conciliation and diplomacy are important options in resolving disputes among nations, we must not forget that in dealing with the Tehran government during the last six months it has been agreed that consultation is to be pursued, as far as possible, through channels of communication.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN LEE WILLIAMS,
DAVID GRIFFITHS,
ANTONY BUCK,
PETER BOTTOMLEY,
LIONEL BLOCH,
JOSEPH GODSON,
LEONARD SCHAPIRO,
NEVILLE SANDELSON,
The English-Speaking Union,
Dartmouth House,
37 Charles Street,
Berkeley Square, W1.

culture and the justice of our cause. More than anything else it is this streak in our make-up which contributes to Western disarray, thereby helping to undermine the peace of the world.

Yours faithfully,

ALAN LEE WILLIAMS,
DAVID GRIFFITHS,
ANTONY BUCK,
PETER BOTTOMLEY,
LIONEL BLOCH,
JOSEPH GODSON,
LEONARD SCHAPIRO,
NEVILLE SANDELSON,
The English-Speaking Union,
Dartmouth House,
37 Charles Street,
Berkeley Square, W1.

the present situation. For the ex-Shah, whatever the outcome of the case against him, would go down in history as a hero who sacrificed himself to save humanity from an approaching calamity.

Three conditions should however be stipulated:

- The simultaneous and unconditional release of all the hostages must be guaranteed.
- Medical care for the Shah must be provided.
- Open court hearings with legal protection and an unassisted defence must be guaranteed.

Yours faithfully,

J. LEY,
5 Bina Gardens, SW5.

April 28.

From Mr R. McHoward

Sir, I am probably not alone among Americans in believing that if Iranian terrorism had in the first place met with concerted action (as opposed to "pious talk") from those who are now wringing their hands and pleading with Washington to "cool it", the desperate gamble of last Thursday might never have been seen as necessary by the United States Government.

In the event, we lost—and by a narrow margin—our only ally.

We should not, in this connexion, overlook that the Western policy of implying Iran to stop breaking international law is such a heavy cost for the Revolutionary Council that they have by now apparently acquired a vested interest in hanging on to the hostages.

Beyond the important question of the hostages, the much greater problem of international law and order. Those who break the law should be punished not placated. Some of our correspondents warn us that this might push Iran into the arms of the Soviet Union. The history of Russian-Persian relations these last 200 years does not support this simplistic anxiety. Persia has, on occasion, played one power against another, but Russia has consistently been the traditional enemy as it encroached again and again on Persian territory.

Instead of chiding Carter,

Carter, who for once took a courageous initiative (if the rescue operation had succeeded), even with some casualties, the President would have been hailed as a hero, you might well have spared some appropriate comments on Mr Gromyko's shameless cynicism. The Soviet Foreign Minister had the opportunity during his visit to Paris the other day to condemn the mercenary mission of some 90 Americans as "armed intervention", while over 100,000 Russian invaders are engaged in brutally crushing Afghanistan and its people.

As far as the Western Alliance is concerned, we do not believe that the failure of the rescue operation will have weakened it to any marked degree. The truth is that the alliance has in these past weeks been confronted by perhaps one of its worst crises in recent years, not primarily because of a lack of political will or consultation but by the ability-shaking of some of America's friends and their failure until the last moment to come up with a programme of concrete measures to defuse the situation. The underlying assumption is that if the United States hangs so does Europe, and vice versa, as is true today as it was in 1949, when the North Atlantic Treaty was signed.

We have, unfortunately, far too many people who tend to underestimate both the strength of our

ally and the strength of our

opponents.

Yours,

HERB GREER,

Film Rights Ltd.

113-17 Wardour Street, W1.

April 23.

From Mr J. Ley

Sir, Is it not time, I dare say, for the ex-Shah to take a firm stand and, rather, voluntarily, to Iran, health permitting, to face trial? It is imperative at this moment that this hazardous acrobatic game without a safety net should be brought to an end without delay. Who better than the former Shah to solve his present problems?

Provided there is no foul play, on either side, there is nothing unusual that an incoming government is demanding an account of the political and financial conduct of a deposed ruler. And in my opinion, there is no excuse for the ex-Shah to refuse to stand trial and clarify his position as former Head of State at the risk of endangering the lives of the hostages and of possibly catastrophic consequences of military action to rescue them. Such a disaster has to be avoided without setting the world on fire, and I repeat it is where the ex-Shah, and he alone, comes in.

No political purpose is served

and it is certainly not realistic to demand the kidnapping and blackmail—in its infancy we all agree—of the ex-Shah to face trial, and to refuse to stand trial and clarify his position as former Head of State at the risk of endangering the lives of the hostages and of possibly catastrophic consequences of military action to rescue them. Such a disaster has to be avoided without setting the world on fire, and I repeat it is where the ex-Shah, and he alone, comes in.

No political purpose is served

and it is certainly not realistic to demand the kidnapping and blackmail—in its infancy we all agree—of the ex-Shah to face trial, and to refuse to stand trial and clarify his position as former Head of State at the risk of endangering the lives of the hostages and of possibly catastrophic consequences of military action to rescue them. Such a disaster has to be avoided without setting the world on fire, and I repeat it is where the ex-Shah, and he alone, comes in.

International law depends for its effectiveness on a realization of the benefits of reciprocity, upon mankind having sense enough to appreciate that in the long run it is in our own interest that the world should be free from the "cold" of all the terrible events which have recently taken place. The tragic course of events derives directly from the thoughtlessness and, in some instances, cynical abandonment of those fundamental sanctions of international law.

Yours faithfully,

J. LEY

9 Offington Gardens,

Worthing,

West Sussex.

April 23.

From Mr J. E. Humphrey

Sir, One does not have to be in agreement with Mr Carter's rescue attempt to find the attitudes of Mr Gromyko and others quite unacceptable. The Soviet Union and indeed every other member of the United Nations must, however, fully understand that, if the octopus of their country, which has been kidnapped, they would have had the immediate sympathy and practical support of the United States where there is a concern for absolute justice, apart from merely relative values. But the response to Mr Carter in his difficulty was a wide-sweeping of responsibility which leaves the whole world less safe.

International law depends for its effectiveness on a realization of the benefits of reciprocity, upon mankind having sense enough to appreciate that in the long run it is in our own interest that the world should be free from the "cold" of all the terrible events which have recently taken place. The tragic course of events derives directly from the thoughtlessness and, in some instances, cynical abandonment of those fundamental sanctions of international law.

Yours faithfully,

J. E. HUMPHREY,

23 Lower House,

Liverpool.

April 23.

From Mr J. E. Humphrey

Sir, One does not have to be in agreement with Mr Carter's rescue attempt to find the attitudes of Mr Gromyko and others quite unacceptable. The Soviet Union and indeed every other member of the United Nations must, however, fully understand that, if the octopus of their country, which has been kidnapped, they would have had the immediate sympathy and practical support of the United States where there is a concern for absolute justice, apart from merely relative values. But the response to Mr Carter in his difficulty was a wide-sweeping of responsibility which leaves the whole world less safe.

International law depends for its effectiveness on a realization of the benefits of reciprocity, upon mankind having sense enough to appreciate that in the long run it is in our own interest that the world should be free from the "cold" of all the terrible events which have recently taken place. The tragic course of events derives directly from the thoughtlessness and, in some instances, cynical abandonment of those fundamental sanctions of international law.

Yours faithfully,

J. E. HUMPHREY,

23 Lower House,

Liverpool.

April 23.

From Mr J. E. Humphrey

Sir, One does not have to be in agreement with Mr Carter's rescue attempt to find the attitudes of Mr Gromyko and others quite unacceptable. The Soviet Union and indeed every other member of the United Nations must, however, fully understand that, if the octopus of their country, which has been kidnapped, they would have had the immediate sympathy and practical support of the United States where there is a concern for absolute justice, apart from merely relative values. But the response to Mr Carter in his difficulty was a wide-sweeping of responsibility which leaves the whole world less safe.

International law depends for its effectiveness on a realization of the benefits of reciprocity, upon mankind having sense enough to appreciate that in the long run it is in our own interest that the world should be free from the "cold" of all the terrible events which have recently taken place. The tragic course of events derives directly from the thoughtlessness and, in some instances, cynical abandonment of those fundamental sanctions of international law.

Yours faithfully,

J. E. HUMPHREY,

23 Lower House,

Liverpool.

April 23.

From Mr J. E. Humphrey

Sir, One does not have to be in agreement with Mr Carter's rescue attempt to find the attitudes of Mr Gromyko and others quite unacceptable. The

HOM Brit give pro



COURT CIRCULAR

FUCKINGHAM PALACE

By Michael

Transport

British

site and

unless to more

a financial

A Peter

Parl's chair

railways

by year in

ment's ca

doing the

death wa

The f

our finan

short of

bility

menting

improved

"The b

been bett

financial

be forced

parding

Sir P

prompt

repose fro

the Minis

said in a

question

that he

Rail wou

within i

llimitz.

effective

European

way taxpi

in a

senior

freight

made

before a

year cor

tux. In

charges

comparo

£6.4m. I

550m. I

for.

The 1

Govern

limit o

hones. It also

12

CI

to

By Our

Corres

The Indust

tighter

plannin

the ne

and fo

seleci

In i

mons

Educa

Arts, t

nized

comin

attem

deman

ince

the

Insti

tu

on

Du

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

inkering with
the machinery
of government
age 19

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

LAING
make ideas take shape

Stock markets

FT Index 432.1 up 4.6

FT Gilt 66.32 up 0.61

Sterling

\$2.845 up 70 pps

Index 73.7 down 0.1

Dollar

Index 86.7 down 0.7

Gold

\$25.5 down \$2.5

Money

3 mth sterling 17.1-17.1

3 mth Euro 15.1-15.1

6 mth Euro 14.5-14.5

IN BRIEF

Bank union aims a hour week

Workers have demanded four working week and holidays to smooth the introduction of new rules in banking and finance. Delegates at the Bankers' Insurance and Finance annual conference at one agreed that none would oppose further automation if employers refused to settle with the union on its actions.

John Martin, union president, said the main clearing bank had just returned £1,600m, and in dividend payments to shareholders by 35 per cent will afford to pay in full in the 25 to 30 per cent.

d Met obstacles

The group has again Grand Metropolitan's (about £1.4m) tender A Delaware judge, Mr. Grand Met's request for stopping Biggers from Austin Nichols' drinks. However, a shareholder has filed a suit against in Delaware to stop on to Grand Met's offer.

1 sales down

sales fall back in from their February according to provisional issued by the Department.

The index of me of retail sales stood compared to 104.1 in But figures for the latter were 1.5 per cent in the final quarter

Table, page 21

head of Gatt

appointment of Mr. Dunkel, of Switzerland, as Director-General of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has been d at a meeting of the two parties of Gatt. take over from Mr. Long early in the

Business Diary, page 19

Chairmanship

Mr. Joseph, the Industry, is expected to be today with Mr. for the leading candidates for chairmanship of the Corporation.

talks

Punjab, the Indian subsidiary, is to under the new Com Act with the Office of India about its policy of policy of cigarette lighters, R.A.T.'s chain of cigarette showroom discount

loss for Ford

Motor Corporation said d States operation in net loss of \$473m or \$3.94 a share, in quarter of 1980—its os for any quarter profit of \$20m in the year.

met up

New York Stock the Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.88 points to 805.40. The dollar SDR was 1.29636, pound was 0.564827.

PRICE CHANGES

ies 10pt to 121p

ments 50 to 45p

Gas 10pt to 764p

10pt to 563p

50 to 659p

10pt to 219p

in 45p to 577p

ming 38p to 686p

THE POUND

Bank Bank

bills 2.65 1.20

Norway Kr. 29.00 107.50

Portugal 112.50 107.50

South Africa R. 1.98 1.85

Sweden Kr. 16.50 9.60

Switzerland Fr. 4.00 3.80

USA \$ 2.30 2.28

Yugoslavia Duk. 51.25 49.25

ies 1.07 1.07

9.200 92.00

11.40 10.95

1.14 11.10

20.25 19.00

580.00 535.00

Gld 4.73 4.50

Takeover will mean loss of accepting houses status for Antony Gibbs

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke
Financial Editor

Antony Gibbs, the City merchant bank, has heard that its takeover by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will mean the automatic loss of its membership of the Accepting Houses Committee.

An elite organization which represents the interests of the leading 17 merchant banks in London, the committee has apparently decided overwhelmingly that the takeover would place Gibbs in technical breach of the rules.

So Gibbs, whose chairman, Sir Philip de Zuluver, has been hard to retain membership for his bank, has no option but to give up its membership.

The situation is unpreceded. A bank has resigned before, but no member has been put into the position of having to resign due to a vote by the representative members of the committee, the chairman of the 17 banks.

The technical breach occurs because the takeover by the Hongkong and Shanghai has 60 per cent of Gibbs which it does not already own (a move which has the backing of the Gibbs' board) would mean that Gibbs was no longer controlled by a member of the British Bankers' Association.

AHC members must be full members of the association, which in turn means that they must be British controlled in the view of the Bank of England. Hongkong and Shanghai does not qualify for full membership of the association.

After the meeting of the committee whose chairman is Mr. John Baring, of Barings, at which approximately 13 of the 17 members voted for the automatic explosion of Gibbs if it were taken over by the Hongkong and Shanghai is completed, there was an agreement not to talk about the affair.

Hunt assets mortgaged for \$3,200m

Dallas, April 28.—Mr. Nelson Hunt, his two brothers and a family-owned oil company have mortgaged oil and gas properties worth at least \$3,200m (£1,395m) mainly to meet the huge debts incurred after last month's silver-market collapse.

The Hunts, who are putting their tangled credit affairs in order on their own, although the United States attorney general last weekend indicated that the Federal Reserve Board had played an important role in encouraging banks to lend money to the Hunts to prevent further reverberations in financial markets.

The Senate Banking Committee hearings on the loans of \$800m which the nation's largest banks have agreed to make to the Hunts strengthen the case for legislation to curb excessive speculation in commodities trading.

The mortgages on the Hunt properties are mainly in Louisiana, Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. The largest involves a transaction in which Placid Oil signed a \$2,000m note to secure loans from a group of banks led by Morgan Guaranty Trust and First National Bank in Dallas.

Placid Oil, a Dallas-based energy concern owned by trust set up by the late Mr. H. E. Hunt, pledged as collateral for the note "substantially all" of its oil and gas properties to force a vote in June to increase the final dividend from 40 to 60. He said it was a fortnight ago that Sir Hugh told Lord Duncan Sandys, a fellow director and long-time chairman, he was proposing to pay a final dividend of 30c.

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, And it was only after a visit by Mr. Paul Fraser and a colleague that he recommended 40 final."

Mr. Rowland's claim followed press reports that Sir Hugh was to ask permission to sell the Placid Oil shares as part of a defence against the widely expected takeover bid.

He was quoted as saying: "If we sell, it will do some nasty things to Lonrho's share price."

Mr. Rowland reported yesterday: "That was an irresponsible statement." Sir Hugh Fraser is a charming man, but a professional loser."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity as non-executive director, to pay a final dividend of 30c."

Mr. Rowland said: "We had agreed, Ma, in my capacity

**HOM
Brit
give
pro:**

By Michael
Transport
British
sive and
unless the
to more g
financial
Peter Park
his chair
by year in
ment's ca
it doing the
of death. wa
The f
Rail is t
our financ
short of
ility. S
menting
improved
The b
been bett
financial
be forced
panding.
Sir Pe
prompt
pose fro
the Minis
said in t
question
that he
Rail wou
within i
units".
effective
Europeas
was no
ing trans
In a
seas
freight
made
before
year cor
1978. T
taxi. In
charges
compara
£6.4m. I
£5.3m. I
for.

The
Gover
limit o
hopes t
It also

**CI
to**
By Our
Corres
The
industry
tighter
plannin
to mak
the ne
and to
selecti
In
mons
Educa
Arts, t
nized
comin
attemp
deman
merce
The
indust
castin
much
simple
Corpo
recru
capit
meet
tradin
develo
gover
The
any

£1

By O
part
offer
given
Lanc
indic
Auth
west
Th
the
Air
fug
Hans
vice
Min

M**Se****£2**

Fro

Der

a b

bet

for

nuc

yar

1

Lan

sche

by

wi

19

ba

of

ap

rel

su

ca

of

m

r

to

—

B

b

sey

c

—

r

—

1

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Sharp contrasts in the money markets

These are hardly happy days for the dollar. A combination of political events and rising United States interest rates could easily be worse. As far as the latter goes, suggested last week that dollar holders are going to have to make up their minds whether the fall in interest rates is going far too fast.

certainly, with three month certificate of deposit rates down to below 13 per cent New York prime rates are likely to move on their downward path over the coming weeks — suggesting that the real cost of borrowing should be considerably crippling by mid-summer.

In contrast, the three month money rate London continues to hold stubbornly at 17 per cent. Longer rates may have moved down appreciably over the past month, but short rates have eased only slightly. The shortages in the system are extremely large and the authorities in a strong position to call the tune for movement.

far as the present negotiations go on British contribution to the European Community, the implications for markets will be substantial reduction in the resulting PSBR would, however, not necessarily any impact on sterling M3, except in unlikely event of the "saving" being employed in domestic expenditure, in which case the monetary effect would be

Jential ation stions

initial Corporation's accounts indicate the problems which inflation causes insurance companies. An increase in surplus of less than 10 per cent, it was directly attributable to the poor performance of the general insurance division where premium income increased by 10 per cent to £416.7m, but claims rose by 9 per cent, and commission and fees by over 8 per cent.

the life business—roughly twice the general insurance, in terms premiums written—is not affected to anything like the same extent. So a 17 per cent rise in premium income—nominally unchanged from Vanbrugh's unit-linked pensions business—and a 10 per cent rise in investment income was than sufficient to offset 18 per cent commission and expenses and a 19 per cent increase in total claims, to leave combined contributions of the ordinary industrial life businesses to profit by 9 per cent higher.

her such an increase in investment can be maintained in a year in interest rates start high and there is no backlog of dividend payable to work through—is a question for shareholders and policyholders in the short

longer-term there is the question her premium income could be maintained in any form of current purchasing adjustment were ever to be applied proceeds of these policies.

the circumstances it is hardly surprising that a large part of the new investments made during 1979 were in property rather than in the United States. As against a balance of £5.752.6m at the end of 1979, investment's investments had a market value of £7.510m.

entally, of the Prudential's own 30.5 per cent are now owned by life companies and pension funds. At the City of London is soon going like the dog that chases its own tail.

Engineering
correct
onse

ession may be deepening but it's not bad and tears in the engineering moment as results from Morgan & recently and Foseco Minsey, have shown.

Engineering proved yesterday is not impossible to maintain a

positive impetus so long as the management keeps its head and responds correctly to the indicators.

Simon has pushed profits up by 12 per cent to £18.5m despite a profits collapse from £3.8m to £1.7m in the manufacturing division due mainly to the engineering strike which cost him and a management problems now apparently resolved, in one subsidiary.

The best performance has been the hitherto least important merchanting and storage arm. Here, profits have almost doubled to just under £6m. Simon's port and railhead facilities have benefited both from rising chemical prices and the opportunities available for this type of business in current conditions.

Now almost unearthened following last year's £11m rights issue, Simon is one of the few



Mr Harry Harrison, chairman and chief executive of Simon Engineering.

group's in the sector actually capable of pursuing an expansionary line at the moment.

It also looks to be one of the few genuine "buys" in the sector, especially in view of the shakeout which followed the cash-raising exercise. Up 3p to 235p yesterday the shares yield 6.9 per cent after a 23 per cent increase and represent only five times earnings. This is hardly excessive given Simon's spread and prospects of profits rising to around the £19m mark this year.

Bowater

A confident air

After two years of static profits, Bowater is now going to have to prove that the heavy funding exercise in 1977—well over £100m from a rights issue, a Eurobond and a United States private placing—to finance a £270m capital spending programme over the last three years can bear fruit.

As it is the profits "breakthrough" the group is now talking about probably does not mean much more than an improvement of a tenth on last year's £91.3m. In the light of the potential scale of recovery on the Ralli international trading side, where slip-ups in the cotton market resulted in an £8m turnaround to losses of £2m last year, that does not say a lot for the underlying buoyancy of the mainstream paper and packaging businesses.

But at least Bowater's strength in the southern United States, where demand is growing much faster than elsewhere in the United States and raw material costs are lower, is enabling it to sail through the recession there for the time being.

The United Kingdom newsprint operations are still a headache and there are one or two other problem areas like carpets but the annual report shows that Bowater is now more prepared to take difficult decisions.

The snag is that 1981 could turn out to be another trying year if all the planned newsprint capacity comes on stream. The financial position is much stronger however with borrowings down from 49 to 39 per cent of capital employed and now that capital spending has peaked that should not deteriorate this year. But the current cost figures, where profits drop to £51m, explain the group's dividend dilemma with last year's distribution covered only 1.3 times.

Engineering
correct
onse

ession may be deepening but it's not bad and tears in the engineering moment as results from Morgan & recently and Foseco Minsey, have shown.

Engineering proved yesterday is not impossible to maintain a

Hull is providing both teams, Hull and Hull Kingston Rovers, for the Rugby League Challenge Cup final to be played as, unfortunately, it is always at Wembley on Saturday.

Nowhere in Hull are loyalties more divided than at the Salt End factory of BP Chemicals. Among the 2,000 employees are Mike Smith, who plays for Hull KR, and Keith Tindall, who will be in the opposing side.

Smith, an electrician's mate, and Tindall, an instrument mechanic, frequently work together at Salt End, and have found themselves picked for the same international sides.

Passions for the match are high. Tindall is bringing his mother back from Australia especially for the game, and Hull is expected to empty on Saturday.

Salt End is a continuous process plant, but none the less several hundred workers will be making the trip south for the

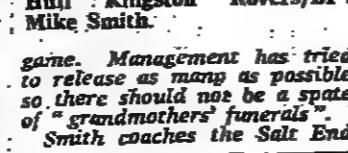
Chinese communist banking and trading interests in Hong Kong are going into partnership with two capitalist foreign banks to establish a Hong Kong-based merchant bank, to be called CCIC Finance.

The communist partners are the Bank of China and the China Resources Company, the capitalists are the First National Bank of Chicago and the Industrial Bank of Japan.

It is interesting that First Chicago, which got the deal going, is based in the grain-producing mid-west of the United States and China needs a substitute for movement.



Hull KR's Mike Smith.



Hull Rovers' Keith Tindall.

factory team, but his bosses say he support for his and Tindall's outfit is evenly divided. Either way, they intend to celebrate in Hull on Saturday night.

The TUC, as Business Diary reported last week, is trying to find a Red Coach. This is a brand of lettuce grown by the strike-breaking Californian firm of Bruce Church Inc, which the TUC would like to boycott.

Reader A. F. Savage of Enfield writes to say a Red Coach came to light in the local Salisbury store where it was bought in mistake for a white cabbage.

The Savages' did not eat it because they think lettuce is not worth eating at this time of year. Even their tortoise sniffed at it, for reasons more to do with the recent cold weather than an awareness of official TUC policy.

One of the more surprising things about Mrs Thatcher when she became Prime Minister was that she resisted the temptation to withdraw almost all incomes controls to play around with the machinery of government.

With the single minor change of putting the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection back inside the Department of Trade, the whole structure was left as found. Changes in the structure of Whitehall, when they are made, are normally justified in terms of some high-falutin' theory of government. The reality is normally much more closely related to the political needs of the Prime Minister of the day in balancing the personalies in his or her Cabinet.

So the talk that has grown in recent weeks of the Department of Industry being merged back into the Department of Trade, will, if it happens, in all likelihood have less to do with a government dedicated to a non-interventionist industry doing away with the Whitehall's main instrument for intervention, than with the political state of mind and health of Sir Keith Joseph and his developing relationship with his erstwhile pupil, the Prime Minister.

The case for doing away with an independent Department of Industry is strong enough under this Government. It simply has less and less to do. By all accounts, morale within the department has been much reduced of late. The impression within the department is very recently seemed to be that the wilder flights of revolution in industrial policy had been avoided. More recently, it seems to have become apparent that, although there has been no substantial overt change in the kind of industrial policy instruments available to the department (programmes under the Industry Act, for example, are not actually banned), in practice less and less money is available for them.

General morale gets affected in other ways when a department like industry finds that the department of the day is no longer interested in, indeed is temperamentally hostile to, much of what it is required to do.

Industry baulks at the rates burden

Ratespayers are discussing the unpleasant contents of the demands which have been arriving since the beginning of the month, and although householders are appalled at the results it is business and industry which are raising the greater bowl of pain.

That may be because they are better organized, so that not only chambers of commerce but the Confederation of British Industry have added their weight to the protests.

The latest contribution has been from the CBI, which in a letter to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, asked for a ceiling to business rates to prevent local authorities raising them to a level which would risk driving business away. In the Midlands, the CBI was so angry at the rate increases—44 per cent in Wolverhampton—that it has set up an investigation into the budget of the West Midlands County Council.

In the accompanying table it is clear that commerce and industry bear the brunt of the rates, although the figures for 1979-80, which are an estimate produced by the Department of the Environment, should be treated with caution. If they are correct, it shows that domestic ratespayers picked up an increased proportion of the bill.

Another comparison of the respective burden of the rates appears in figures published by the Centre of Environmental Studies. They indicate that in the last decade rates have remained virtually the same in real terms for the domestic ratespayer. As a percentage of disposable income domestic rates have varied between 2 per cent and 2.2 per cent.

Non-domestic rates as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) increased steadily from 2.3 per cent in 1965 to 2.7 per cent in 1975, and down to 2.5 per cent in 1976, the latest year for which figures are available in this form.

The argument might not be that companies are paid for in part by the traditional peasant economy.

The argument might not be that companies are paid for in part by the traditional peasant economy.

This in part explains why the CBI is taking a closer interest in council budgets.

At least the Government is doing something to cushion the blow. The Local Government Planning and Land Bill, which should be law this summer, contains a clause giving the right for businesses, within certain limits, to pay rates by instalments.

Christopher Warman

This in part explains why the CBI is taking a closer interest in council budgets.

At least the Government is doing something to cushion the blow. The Local Government Planning and Land Bill, which should be law this summer, contains a clause giving the right for businesses, within certain limits, to pay rates by instalments.

Christopher Warman

This in part explains why the CBI is taking a closer interest in council budgets.

At least the Government is doing something to cushion the blow. The Local Government Planning and Land Bill, which should be law this summer, contains a clause giving the right for businesses, within certain limits, to pay rates by instalments.

Christopher Warman

This in part explains why the CBI is taking a closer interest in council budgets.

At least the Government is doing something to cushion the blow. The Local Government Planning and Land Bill, which should be law this summer, contains a clause giving the right for businesses, within certain limits, to pay rates by instalments.

Christopher Warman

This in part explains why the CBI is taking a closer interest in council budgets.

At least the Government is doing something to cushion the blow. The Local Government Planning and Land Bill, which should be law this summer, contains a clause giving the right for businesses, within certain limits, to pay rates by instalments.

Christopher Warman

This in part explains why the CBI is taking a closer interest in council budgets.

At least the Government is doing something to cushion the blow. The Local Government Planning and Land Bill, which should be law this summer, contains a clause giving the right for businesses, within certain limits, to pay rates by instalments.

Christopher Warman

This in part explains why the CBI is taking a closer interest in council budgets.

At least the Government is doing something to cushion the blow. The Local Government Planning and Land Bill, which should be law this summer, contains a clause giving the right for businesses, within certain limits, to pay rates by instalments.

Christopher Warman

This in part explains why the CBI is taking a closer interest in council budgets.

At least the Government is doing something to cushion the blow. The Local Government Planning and Land Bill, which should be law this summer, contains a clause giving the right for businesses, within certain limits, to pay rates by instalments.

Christopher Warman

This in part explains why the CBI is taking a closer interest in council budgets.

At least the Government is doing something to cushion the blow. The Local Government Planning and Land Bill, which should be law this summer, contains a clause giving the right for businesses, within certain limits, to pay rates by instalments.

Christopher Warman

This in part explains why the CBI is taking a closer interest in council budgets.

At least the Government is doing something to cushion the blow. The Local Government Planning and Land Bill, which should be law this summer, contains a clause giving the right for businesses, within certain limits, to pay rates by instalments.

Christopher Warman

This in part explains why the CBI is taking a closer interest in council budgets.

At least the Government is doing something to cushion the blow. The Local Government Planning and Land Bill, which should be law this summer, contains a clause giving the right for businesses, within certain limits, to pay rates by instalments.

Christopher Warman

This in part explains why the CBI is taking a closer interest in council budgets.

At least the Government is doing something to cushion the blow. The Local Government Planning and Land Bill, which should be law this summer, contains a clause giving the right for businesses, within certain limits, to pay rates by instalments.

Christopher Warman

This in part explains why the CBI is taking a closer interest in council budgets.

At least the Government is doing something to cushion the blow. The Local Government Planning and Land Bill, which should be law this summer, contains a clause giving the right for businesses, within certain limits, to pay rates by instalments.

Christopher Warman

This in part explains why the CBI is taking a closer interest in council budgets.

At least the Government is doing something to cushion the blow. The Local Government Planning and Land Bill, which should be law this summer, contains a clause giving the right for businesses, within certain limits, to pay rates by instalments.

Christopher Warman

This in part explains why the CBI is taking a closer interest in council budgets.

At least the Government is doing something to cushion the blow. The Local Government Planning and Land Bill, which should be law this summer, contains a clause giving the right for businesses, within certain limits, to pay rates by instalments.

Christopher Warman

This in part explains why the CBI is taking a closer interest in council budgets.

At least the Government is doing something to cushion the blow. The Local Government Planning and Land Bill, which should be law this summer, contains a clause giving the right for businesses, within certain limits, to pay rates by instalments.

Christopher Warman

This in part explains why the CBI is taking a closer interest in council budgets.

At least the Government is doing something to cushion the blow. The Local Government Planning and Land Bill, which should be law this summer, contains a clause giving the right for businesses, within certain limits, to pay rates by instalments.

Christopher Warman

This in part explains why the CBI is taking a closer interest in council budgets.

At least the Government

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Oils, properties and gilts lead the way

Activity in oils, properties and gilts dominated the first day of the new account, which opened better than dealers expected after Friday's sharp falls. Wall Street's Friday close, which had taken the news from Ian less dramatically than expected, gave a fillip to Government stocks, while the equity market recovered some of its losses. This enabled the FT Index to recover more than half of Friday's 7.3 fall.

Worries over oil supplies from the Arabian Gulf boosted oil stocks, and buyers rushed in where North Sea interests predominated. In the hope of reduced prime rates from the United States which materialized at 3.00 pm with Morgan Guaranty's announcement of a 1 per cent drop to \$1 per cent, properties surged forward with a stampede for both leaders and secondary stocks, according to dealers.

Gilt dealers also reported that the strength of sterling, which was at \$2.2985 in the afternoon, helped them to regain some of Friday's falls. After opening 1% up in two-way trading, longs peaked at 111½ and saw gains of around 1% by the close.

Shorter-dated stocks also saw gains of about 1%, which made them better than at Friday's opening. After hours trading saw mixed 1% movements while longs were unchanged. The equity market held on to most of its gains after the close of official trading, although some gold shares softened a few cents, as the bullion price dipped by 10 dollars to \$523 in New York.

By the close, the FT Index stood at its highest point of the day at 432.1 up 4.6.

The industrial leaders saw stock prices dragged up by the buying in government stocks, and oils in a day which dealers described as buoyant but thin. Early on, ICI led the way on

Takeover talk has pushed the price of London Shop Property Group to a year's "high" of 89p. The group is under the same management as Beaumont Property and formerly shared Sir Cyril Black as chairman before his retirement. Brokers, Standiford Todd & Hodgson, reckon bid moves for either, or a merger of the two, should not be ruled out.

Unilever also had a promising start, and gained 5p to finish at 438p. Many of the other blue chips witnessed the same sequence of events, including Fisons at 270p, a gain of 2p, Beecham, which added 3p to 118p and Reed which gained 1p to 109p despite the threat to its newspaper and magazine interests posed by the NGA dispute.

Oils recovered many of last week's losses, and new-account buying was seen in some of the second liners.

BP and Shell both gained

10p, to 330p and 342p respectively, while Tricentrol saw one of the bigger jumps to 33p, 12p up. Burmah, which went ex-dividend yesterday, added 1p to 198p, and Lasmo, up 15p to 563p, was encouraged by continuing rumours of a bid from the German Deminex group.

Carless Capel and Leonard rose 5p to 103p because of its North Sea connexions, and following a brokers' circular, while the volatile Sieben rose 25p to 712p. Premier gained 3p to 76p and Ultramar saw a 16p gain to 616p.

In shipping, Furness Withy gained 1p by the close following the news that the CY Tung bid had gone unconditional, and as fears of a Monopolies Commission investigation faded, P & O, which has results due next week, rose 5p to 121p while European Ferries provided the main feature among second-rankers by surging 18p to 121p, awaiting confirmation of two lucrative property deals in the United States.

Revertex gained 6p on the 30% per cent stake acquired by Yule Catto, and Howard Tenants added 7p to 210p on the success of its rights issue. Provincial newspapers had a dull day, with the dispute influenc-

ing prices, although Associated Newspapers gained 2p to 278p because of its North Sea interests. Tarmac, whose results are due today, gained 4p to 228p in anticipation, while Henry Boot, with figures out on Thursday, was unchanged at 10p. Vosper, which is fighting for its shipbuilding compensation, saw a 5p increase to 133p.

In electricals, GEC gained 6p to 370p following the market trend and Racal added 3p to 355p. But Thorn EMI dipped 8p to 292p, following the EMI sales reported last Friday.

Among the engineers, GKN went up 4p to 271p, Tubes Westminster at 331p each saw 4p jumps.

Insurance reflected the same type of rises. Commercial Union gained 2p to 129p, GRE 4p to 340p, which made it identical with General Accident. Royal rose 5p to 321p.

Trading news helped Brook Street Bureau to add 3p to 68p, while good results boosted Nurdin and Peacock 6p to 116p. Foseco Minsep rose 3p to 148p as their results matched expectations, and Estates and General Investments, which topped the magic £1m mark gained 3p to 31p. Simon Engineering added 3p to 233p on impressive figures.

Properties forged ahead as the institutions once again took interest, and increases were seen throughout the sector with the gains coming before the news of reduced prime rates.

With few sellers about in a thin market, stocks like Land Securities added 14p to 330p, with the influence of the annual report, and Harmerston "A" went up 10p to 870p. Stock Conversion rose also by 14p to 410p and MEPC gained 5p to 205p.

Banks saw increases in a day without much trade, with Barclays finding 5p up to 425p, Lloyds 2p ahead at 293p, while Midland at 341p and National Westminster at 331p each saw

4p jumps.

Insurance reflected the same type of rises. Commercial Union gained 2p to 129p, GRE 4p to 340p, which made it identical with General Accident. Royal rose 5p to 321p.

Gold mining shares were among the few not to share in the overall climb upwards. Dealers reported drifting prices as the bullion price retreated from Friday's sharp gain, and their conclusion was that President Carter's abortive rescue had been discounted as far as metal prices were concerned.

Anglo American Gold finished at £347/16, down 51, while West Driefontein slipped 52 to 335p.

West Rand Consolidated dropped 10p to 270p, and De Beers deferred closed 14p down at 383p. Among the financials, Com Gold was 12p lower at 473p and RTZ unchanged at 353p.

In stores, Boots added 2p to 183p, while House of Fraser gained 3p to 177p on the news of boardroom battles. Marks & Spencer rose 1p to 188p.

Equity turnover for April 23 was £101,529m (number of bargains 14,641). The most active stocks according to Exchange Telegraph were: Burmah, Anglo Ferries, BP, Lasmo, P & O, ICL Shell, Tricentrol, BTR, Barclays Bank, BAT Industries, GEC, RTZ, Premier and Ultramar.

Cash injection follows loss at Youghal Carpets

By Peter Wilson-Smith

The capital injection will take the form of participating preference shares at par, and will be redeemable between 1988 and 1997. An Irish Government agency, Foir Teangeola, is putting up the money.

Youghal negotiated a financial package with its bankers only last June, but without further financial support the future of the group's six manufacturing plants in Ireland employing 2,200 people, would have been in jeopardy.

As it is, Youghal has announced further rationalization measures which include 160 redundancies. Most of these are at the group's weaving plant in Cork, which made heavy losses in 1979.

The group results for 1979 will be published next month, but, for the second year running, no dividend will be paid on the ordinary shares.

Inquiries launched after criticism of auditors

Concerned with Burnholme & Forder and Bayhead.

The appointments were made

by the executive committee of the joint disciplinary scheme which was set up by the main United Kingdom accountancy bodies. The chairman is Sir Henry Benyon.

The scheme was set up among other things to examine the professional conduct and competence of individual accountants or member firms or their

associates. The group's activities are now carried out by five divisions.

These include the building services which have been successfully welded together as the main development division.

Expansion of its Adapta range units, used for portable accommodation, have been

linked with increased sales in the structural steel division. This was able to maintain profitability and output in spite of the steel strike and depressed market conditions.

Following the critical Department of Trade report into the affairs of Ozalid Group Holdings and the two liquidated companies Burnholme & Forder and Bayhead, two committees of inquiry have been appointed to look into matters arising from the reports which concern the accountancy profession.

Mr D. D. Rae Smith of Deloitte Haskins & Sells will chair the committee of inquiry looking into Ozalid, and Mr J. A. Scott, a partner in Blinder Hamlyn, will chair the one con-

cerned with Burnholme & Forder and Bayhead.

The appointments were made

by the executive committee of the joint disciplinary scheme which was set up by the main United Kingdom accountancy bodies. The chairman is Sir Henry Benyon.

The scheme was set up among

other things to examine the

professional conduct and compe-

tence of individual accountants or member firms or their

associates. The group's activi-

ties are now carried out by five

divisions.

These include the building

services which have been

successfully welded together as the

main development division.

Expansion of its Adapta

range units, used for portable

accommodation, have been

linked with increased sales in the

structural steel division.

This was able to maintain

profitability and output in

spite of the steel strike and

depressed market conditions.

As a preliminary move, Mr Peter Lewis, Martlet's chief executive, announced last week that he had resigned after six years on the DCM main board.

"I didn't want there to be any conflict of interests," he said.

We hope to be able to offer the receiver sound bid packages by the end of the week.

But the five directors of

Martlet have some stiff competition. The receiver has al-

ready accepted subject to contract an offer from the DCM Group believed to be worth nearly £50m.

Martlet began working on a

package on April 10, six weeks

before Dunlops Complex was put into receivership. It was intended to float Martlet as a separate company last autumn.

Last Thursday, Mr Lewis announced that he and his four fellow directors were involved in a consortium to buy Martlet. They are raising their homes as guarantees in an attempt to raise another £50m.

Mr Lewis said: "We buy, we sell, we do what we want. We will have no clients to live

but we will be well placed and should hope to float it in time to four years."

Setback at S. Lyles

By Philip Robinson

Directors of DIY giant Martlet, who plan to buy out their own company from the receiver of collapsed toy giant Dimplex Combis-Max, are expected to review for a second basis at 200p a share to raise £4.33m. Shares are unquoted.

Hunting Petroleum Services Chairman, based in the United Kingdom, expects 1980 to be an improvement on 1978, and looks forward to continued expansion in the years ahead.

Waverley Camerae : Turnover for 1979 was £233,000 (£145,000), EPS 96.0p (59.5p). Dividend 15p (11p).

Boward Tenants Services : Rights issue has been taken up as to 2,966,488 shares (93.29 per cent).

Balance of 213,512 shares has been sold at a premium of 8p per share (10p) and net proceeds will be distributed to existing shareholders.

Williams & Glynn : A new scheme from Williams & Glynn's Bank—the Building Borrowing Plan—offers loans for the purchase of plant and machinery or for extending or buying premises. Loans are available at fixed rates or at rates linked to the bank's base rate. Fixed-rate loans under the schemes are available from £10,000 to £50,000 with repayments over 5 years or less.

Amcou Group Inc., the North American subsidiary of Consett Gold Fields, has completed its acquisition of four energy-related manufacturing and distribution companies formerly owned by Texas International of Oklahoma City. Amcou's purchase price for the acquired companies approximates £600,000, of which £55m was paid in cash.

Yorkline : Turnover for year to January 31, 1980, from £3.5m to £3.8m. Pre-tax profits slipped from £1.22m to £1.2m. Total dividend, 21.42p.

William Nash : Chairman reports in his annual statement that the first quarter has produced a relatively good financial result, but the outlook for the rest of the year is not encouraging. Pre-tax profit for the latest year on CCA £250,000 (£343,000). Historical £573,000 (£652,000).

Standex International offer for share capital of James Burn Holdings has been declared unconditional. Acceptances and shares already held amount to 94.5 per cent of the issued share capital of each class.

S. Jerome & Sons (Holdings) : Chairman states that the firm

is experiencing unprecedented difficulties in booking sufficient orders to run full time, and margins are under severe pressure. High value of pound combined with inflation is making company's products difficult to export abroad.

He hopes that rest of group's foreign interests will be able to contribute to a useful contribution to group's profits.

Harris & Sheldon Group : Chairman states in the annual report that despite the gloom and depressing forecast that abound, he believes that 1980 could show some improvement in both turnover and profits because of the quality and improved strength of the group in its various markets. He remains cautiously optimistic.

Watson and Philip : Company has acquired 75 per cent of Scots Self Drive Hire, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Metravision (Great Britain), for £450,000 cash subject to contract. Price represents goodwill of £204,000, and net assets of £246,000. Scottish pre-tax profit for the year was £80,000.

Ancher Chemicals : Chairman says the annual reports for short and medium term future would appear to be somewhat optimistic.

Sheffield Brick acquisition : Latest acquisition by the expanding Sheffield Brick Group is Charles H. Wood (Locks) Ltd, a long-established company of sand and structural specialists. The purchase of Wood for a figure in the region of £80,000 is well in line with the group's concentration of architectural ironmongery and hardware for builders and the retail trade, which already includes security equipment.

Bank Base Rates

AEN Bank 17%

Barclays Bank 17%

BSI-Bank 17%

Consolidated Credit 17%

C. E. Morris & Co. 17%

Lloyd's Bank 17%

Midland Bank 17%

Nat. Westminster 17%

TSB 17%

Williams and Glyn's 17%

£1 day August 1980 17.5%

£1 week August 1980 17.5%

£1 month August 1980 17.5%

£1 year August 1980 17.5%

£100 month August 1980 17.5%

£1000 month August 1980 17.5%

bad winter hits Nurdin Peacock 0pc ahead

Michael Clark
s the rest of the country
erred and sneered last year
ng the worst winter in quite
e time, cash and carry
p Nurdin & Peacock was
g full advantage of the
ation. Total profits for 1979 rose
cent to £7m being attri-
d to the public's return to
use of the small corner
y Mr W. M. Peacock, the
p's chairman.

said that while the count-
remained in the grip of
arctic conditions, the ave-
housewife was apt to use
smaller local shop rather
the treacherous con-
As a result, the group
cienced an excellent start
year and pretax profits
half-way stage expanded
£1.5m to £2.3m on sales
hough the group's per-
in the second half d
off slightly, sales over-
e by 18 per cent to

Peacock reported that
the group's wine and
business made good pro-
uring its retailing cus-
to stock bigger ranges
ed excess or margins caused
high-street price war.
nposed, making a total
year of 5.14 per cent
1.6m last time. In addi-
he board has completed
ations for a staff share
ation scheme which
will cost the group
10 or roughly 5 per cent
fit before tax.

is given added force by
ition of two new bran-
to open next month
other next year, which
a total of 28 branches

Foseco edges up 6 pc

By Richard Allen
Sterling's strength, and
management problems, in
relatively minor subsidiary,
took the edge off Foseco
Minerals' results for last year.

Even so, the group managed
to keep profits moving ahead
with a 6 per cent rise to £18.4m
pretax. The group estimates that
if profits had remained stable in
rates had risen 10 per cent in
the 15 countries in which it
operates. However, declared
profits would have been about
£500,000 lower but for the
switch from end-to-average
exchange rates.

On a divisional basis, Foseco,
supplying services and products
for steel-making, fared the
Foseco offshoot, where trading

best, pushing up trading profits
12 per cent to £16.7m. In the
current year the BSC strike is
not causing too many qualms,
thankfully, and compensatory
increases in production in
major markets like Germany
and France.

The Forstec subsidiary, which
supplies applications for con-
struction, saw trading profits
advance 7 per cent to £4.7m,
and this year the group expects
to counter recessionary condi-
tions with new developments
overseas. The company's continuing
involvement in strong mining
industry markets—particularly
in the United States and South
Africa.

The only blot was the
Foseco offshoot, where trading

Talks on bid by BSR at advanced stage

BSR, the record changer to
electronics group whose share
price has been supported by
hopes of a takeover bid, is on
the acquisition trail itself.

Mr John Ferguson, chairman
of the group, whose profits
slumped £1.1m to £3.6m last year,
said after the annual meeting
yesterday that BSR was at an
advanced stage of talks to buy
an electronics company. Mr Ferguson
declined to reveal further
details. He said the talks were
in line with his message to
shareholders that the group was
"endeavouring to broaden our
base into the field of elec-
tronics".

Brook Street 42 pc ahead

Brook Street Bureau, the sec-
retarial agency which is expanding
into more specialized
sectors, saw pretax profits rise
by 42 per cent to £2.71m in the
year to December 31 last year.
Turnover rose 28.6 per cent to

£25.8m.

Most of that growth came
across the board in the UK. The
Australian business has, at last
improved its performance, mov-
ing from three years of loss to

£5.91m, giving a yield of 8.7
per cent at 68p.

The gross dividend has risen
to 5.91p, giving a yield of 8.7
per cent at 68p.

Bank of Scotland and home loans

Bank of Scotland, which
the housing market last
has seen a significant
of new loan proposals,
Lord Clydesmuir, the
governor, in his annual
He points out that home
up in Scotland is only
ent, and the bank wants
cipate in the extension
ownership in particular
council tenanted of local
es and new towns.

roup has only recently
the "in-store" credit
and is now running
for several companies
Marks & Spencer and
odes.

ank of Scotland has
a conservative policy
ment of deferred tax
year did not release
40 per cent of de-
to reserves. After the
the ratio of free capi-
eposits and notes is
rent, but the bank has
stock and this says
desmiser, "strengthens
need for improvement
ne arises".

**Estates hopes
increase**

el Mohra chairman of
ates which produced
rofits last year, tells
ers in his yearly
at its utility division
o continue in the red.

site particularly diffi-
cilities likely to persist,
r profits should show
ue.

**nd DeBeers
s Gold stake**

merican Corporation
rica and De Beers
d-Mines have no
plan to raise their
me 25 per cent in
Gold Fields, and

in any case will not buy over
29.9 per cent, a joint statement
from the three companies said.

Anglo American and De
Beers have repeated their
assurance that no changes in
the control of management of
Cofra Gold will be sought.
However, discussions are taking
place for Anglo American repre-
sentation on the Cofra Gold
board, it added.

Needlers buys Surrey swet maker

Needlers has acquired Dick-
son Orde & Co for £330,000
cash. Dickson Orde, which is
based at Farnham in Surrey,
makes and distributes a range
of confectionery in the United
Kingdom and Ireland under the
brand name "Festoon".

The profits before tax of the
continuing operations of Dick-
son Orde for the year to
October 31 were £73,000 and the
net tangible assets at that date
were £25,000. At the same
date Dickson Orde had cash
balances of £129,000.

In the current year, Dickson
Orde is trading satisfactorily
and at an increased level of
profitability.

Turner & Newall in Australian sale

Turner & Newall has agreed
in principle to sell to James
Hardie Industries T & N's 40
per cent minority holding in
Hardie-Ferodo in Australia,
thus making it a wholly-owned
subsidiary of James Hardie. The
consideration will be £54.42m,
A\$4.42m, paid in cash.

Turner & Newall is the parent
company of Ferodo in the
United Kingdom. The associa-
tion between Ferodo and
James Hardie will continue
and Hardie-Ferodo will still sell
its products under that name.
It will also remain the Austra-

lian vendor for Ferodo's prod-
ucts and will continue technical
interchanges with Ferodo.

Agreement in principle has
already been reached with Acniil
who will acquire T & N's
minority stake in Acniil Plastics
(Australia) for a consideration
of A\$1.65m.

More deposit takers named by Bank

The Bank of England yester-
day issued a further list of
recognized banks and deposi-
taking institutions which are
authorized to take deposits. The
chief changes refer to banks
that were not initially placed
in the top-tier of fully-recogn-
ised banks. The names in-
clude a batch of American
banks including Bankers Trust
Company, Bank of America
International, Bank of America
N & S; other banks are
The Bank of Ireland and
the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Outlook uncertain at James Fisher

The chairman of James

Fisher & Sons states in the

annual report that the outlook

for 1980 is uncertain.

The strike of steelworkers and its

disruption of industry generally

during the first quarter, has

meant a disturbing start to the

year. Whilst it is too soon in

the year to attempt to predict

the future, and the company is

not free from the uncertainties

which affect the Shipping

Industry, it is not exposed to

those areas presently experiencing

most difficult.

Kienwade clinches bid for Furness

The recommended offer for

Furness Withy by Anthony

Sutcliffe Wild on behalf of

Orient Overseas Con-

sultants (Holdings) have become

unconditional.

Valid acceptances have been

received representing £25.075m

existing ordinary stock, 93.55

per cent (of which acceptances

representing £566,520 were for

the loan note alternative)

and in respect of 130,597 preference

shares of Furness Withy 87.96

per cent. The offers will remain

open for acceptance until fur-

ther notice. The loan note alter-

native is no longer available.

Private insurance group climbs 21 pc

Family-controlled Frizzell

Group—the largest private

insurance broker in the United

Kingdom—outstripped many

of its quoted peers in 1979

with a 21 per cent rise in pre-

tax profits to £2.67m.

In contrast to the quoted

brokers, many of which rely

heavily on overseas business

and have suffered from the

strong pound, Frizzell receives

most of its income in sterling.

The group's largest profit

earner is Motor & General.

Frizzell remains confident about

the future.

The Authors Division improved its

profit substantially through its

interests in Agatha Christie.

RETAIL SALES

The following are figures for the

volume of retail sales released by the

Department of Trade.

Sales by value
(seasonally adjusted)
1979-80

1st Qtr. 100.7 +11

2nd Qtr. 105.2 +15

3rd Qtr. 98.5 +11

4th Qtr. 107.7 +15

1980

1st Qtr. 103.3 (prov.) +19 (prov)

Jan. 103.0 +18

Feb. 104.1 +19

March 103 (prov.) +19 (prov)

Business appointments

Joint group managing directors for Lucas

Mr A. K. Gill and Mr J. V. Wilkinson, divisional managing directors, are now joint group managing directors of Lucas Industries. Mr J. W. Shiel, director and trustee of Lucas Industries, will have assumed responsibility for group financial control and administration and become finance director and treasurer, Lucas Industries.

Mr P. D. Davidson becomes a non-executive director of BPM Holdings. The board has also elected Mr R. P. R. Iliffe as deputy chairman.

Mr Jackson Taylor has been appointed chairman of Jackson Taylor International. Mr Robert M. Lamble has been appointed a director and becomes group managing director of Jackson Taylor Executive Consultants.

Mr G. W. Thomas has been appointed managing director of the Manchester office and Mr Paul Sibley has been appointed managing director of Intercom Plastics.

Mr Tim K. Porter is now a director on the board of Stephens & Carter.

Mr Peter Goldman has been made a new part-time member of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. He is not a director of the Consumers' Association since

This compares with £12.2m. Net income for the first quarter of last year which has been restated from £13.1m to £12.5m, according to the change in accounting for exploration and development costs to a success-

Record quarter at Allied Chemical

International

The chairman said that this year's record quarter earnings were achieved in spite of tax charges totalling \$38.2m, which included higher depreciation and higher petrochemical raw material costs.

Also first quarter were \$36.9m.

The chairman said that this year's record quarter earnings were achieved in spite of tax charges totalling \$38.2m, which included higher depreciation and higher petrochemical raw material costs.

Capital spending from 1980

**CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING
STARTS
HERE**

APPOINTMENTS VACANT ... 12
BUSINESS TO BUSINESS ... 24
DOMESTIC SITUATIONS ... 24
EDUCATIONAL ... 24
ENTERTAINMENTS ... 12, 13
FLAT SHARING ... 25
FOR SALE ... 25
LEGAL APPOINTMENTS ... 12
LEGAL NOTICES ... 12
MOTOR CARS ... 25
PUBLIC NOTICES ... 12
RENTALS ... 25
SALEROOM AND ANTIQUES ... 24
SECRETARIAL AIDS ... 24
NON-SECRETARIAL
APPOINTMENTS ... 24, 25
SERVICES ... 25
SITUATIONS WANTED ... 25
WAANTED ... 25

Box Notes (noted by a double tick)
"The Times" PO Box 1
Newspaper House
Grosvenor Road, London W1X 7EZ

To place an advertisement in
any of these categories, let

**PRIVATE ADVERTISERS
ONLY**
01-837 3311
01-789 6161

**PROPERTY ESTATE
AGENTS**
01-783 9331

PERSONAL TRADE
01-783 9331

MANCHESTER OFFICE
01-634 1234

Querries in connection with
advertisements that have
appeared, other than emolu-
ment or corrections, etc.
Classification Querries Department
01-837 2244

All advertisements are subject
to the conditions of acceptance
of "Times" Newspapers Limited,
copies of which are available
on request.

**PLEASE CHECK
YOUR AD.**

We make every effort to avoid
errors in advertisements. Each
one is carefully checked and
proof read. When thousands of
advertisements are handled
each day mistakes do occur and
we ask therefore that you check
your ad. and if you spot an
error, report it to the Classified
Querries Department immediately
by telephoning 01-837 1234
(ext. 7180). We regret that we
cannot be responsible for more
than one day's incorrect
insertion if you do not.

FOR I shall find the Lord commanded
me to bring the Gentiles; that thou
shouldest be my minister unto
the ends of the earth.—Acts 13:

17.

BIRTHS

APPLEYE.—On April 25th, at
Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Lon-
don, to Hazel and Daniel—a son.

BROADIE.—On April 26th, to
John and Margaret—son.

BROWN.—On April 26th, to
Sarah, a patient at Hospital,
Brentwood; Kent.—Pina, wife
of John, and son, John.

DARLON.—On April 26th, in
Tokyo, to Caroline and Akira
Darlton, a son.

DARRELL.—On April 23rd, at
Milton, to Bill and Michael—
a son.

DE PENNINGTON.—On April 23rd,
at Jarrow, to Eddie and Alan
Leeds, and daughter (Jane), a
son.

GREEN.—On April 23rd, to Nick
and Heather, a son, Alan, and
daughter, Anna, wife of Nicolas
Gouveia, and Robert, son of
Nick Gouveia and Anna, wife
of Charles (now Watts)—a son.

JONES.—On April 23rd, to
John and Valerie—son, John.

JOHNSON.—On April 23rd, to
Michael and Vicki—son, Michael.

KANG.—On April 23rd, in
London, to John and Louise Dillam-

ton, a son.

ROBERTS.—On April 23rd, to
Michael and Linda—daughter
of Michael Roberts.

ROGERS.—On April 23rd, to
Michael and Linda—daughter
of Michael Roberts.

THE Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,211

This puzzle, used at the Edinburgh regional final of the *Cuttly Sark* Times National Crossword Championship, was solved
within 30 minutes by 34 per cent of the finalists.

BIRTHS

WAUGH.—On April 24, to Rachel
and Harry Jackson—daughter (Alice).

WRIGHT.—On April 28th, to Linda, Tom
and Timothy, and Tony—sons of
Richard M. 30 today. All our love
N. and D.

MARRIAGES

GATES-CASTLE GREGORY.—On

April 28th, 1980 at Croydon,
Gates-Castle-Gregory.

DEATHS

ANSON.—On April 26, Lucy Ann
Anson, late daughter of The
Hon. Sir James Anson, K.C.B., and
husband of Anson, father of Pat
Lee and grandfather of Pat Lee
and Richard. Funeral services
will be held at St. Paul's Church,
Westbourne Grove, on Friday

May 1st, 1980, at 11 a.m.

BROWN.—On April 26th, suddenly,

in her 80th year, Mrs. Mary

Marie, mother of Alan

High Wycombe, Bucks, late hus-

band of Andrew, Caroline, Sister of

Marie, and brother of Alan

High Wycombe.

HODGES.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Heleys on Thames, after a short

illness, Mrs. J.M. Hodges, 79, and

her daughter, Mrs. Cherry

and Harold. Funeral service will

be held at St. Peter's Church,

Heleys, on Friday May 4th, 1980.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Horn, a son, and daughter.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Horn, a son, and daughter.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Horn, a son, and daughter.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Horn, a son, and daughter.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Horn, a son, and daughter.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Horn, a son, and daughter.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Horn, a son, and daughter.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Horn, a son, and daughter.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Horn, a son, and daughter.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Horn, a son, and daughter.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Horn, a son, and daughter.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Horn, a son, and daughter.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Horn, a son, and daughter.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Horn, a son, and daughter.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Horn, a son, and daughter.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Horn, a son, and daughter.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Horn, a son, and daughter.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Horn, a son, and daughter.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Horn, a son, and daughter.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Horn, a son, and daughter.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Horn, a son, and daughter.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Horn, a son, and daughter.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Horn, a son, and daughter.

HORN.—On April 27th, 1980, at

Woolwich, to Mrs. Mary Horn,

widow of the late Mr. Frank

Stock Exchange Prices

Firm undertone

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 28. Dealings End, May 9. 5 Contango Day, May 12. Settlement Day, May 19

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

City Offices

Hampton & Sons

01-236 7831

1979/80		Int. Gross High Low S'cks		Price Chg'ge Div Yield		1979/80 High Low Company		Gross Div Yield		1979/80 High Low Company		Gross Div Yield		1979/80 High Low Company		Gross Div Yield		1979/80 High Low Company		Gross Div Yield		1979/80 High Low Company		Gross Div Yield																																																																											
		only		per cent				per cent				per cent				per cent				per cent				per cent																																																																											
BRITISH FUNDS																																																																																																			
SHORTS		Treas.		31/12/79	1978-80	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79	31/12/79						
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																																																																																																			

Dividend and yield components: A Preliminary Capital Distribution

Capital distribution, r/t's rights, ex exercise or share split & Tax free, y Price adjusted for late dealings. ... No significant data.

PERSONAL CHOICE



not Esther Rantzen but Allan Stewart in drag. The sh comedies has his own show, *The Allan Stewart*, on ITV at 3.45.

id Mercer is one of those playwrights whose images in your mind long after the details of a particular play are forgotten. Even now, after I don't know how many scenes from his television masterpiece *The Practice*, Osborne, Jill Bennett's side into view at odd moments, those prompting. You generally come away from a Mercer play that the author has cast a cold light into a corner soul, that you have learnt something about Life. It is a that can be expected after this evenings *Playhouse* from Yorkshire Television, *A Rod of Iron* (ITV), in which Mercer strips away the veneer of conventional, middle life and exposes the often bitter emotions beneath. A retired minstrel sits at his wife's deathbed and awaits arm from abroad of his two sons. With family ushing long since buried, this sombre scene turns into a. "I could take the pit," Harry tells his sons. "It coming home I couldn't stomach." The cast could be stronger. Alfred Burke plays Harry and the sons Hawthorne and Edward Woodward.

s a strong case too, that helped to make *Only When I* which returns in a new series tonight (ITV, 8.30), the pular comedy series on the commercial channel last year. olson develops the moaning, trouble-making class character he did so well in *The Likely Lads*, ter Bowles is the slightly faded gentleman we know and Christopher Strauli the innocent-in-hospital. As good sitcom (and writer) Eric Chappell was also ple for *Rising Damp*; the interplay of the characters balanced and their reactions in a given situation are predictable. A joke's often more effective when ed, but so many sitcom writers take the easy way out their humour on the audience's anticipation of what will do when he finds out about such-and-such... I what I am trying to say is that among them Chappell, bowles and Strauli make their characters something people, rather than the too common comedy ciphers. In this analytical stuff: *Only When I Laugh* is y, and that's all we need to know.

old fashioned love story takes a lot of beating, as al has proved. Hannah (BBC 1, 8.25) should have no in finding a devoted audience. Based on the novel, by E. H. Young, it is the story of a woman who able life, covering up her unsavoury past by assuming a plain, unassuming spinster. Her cover-up becomes clicated, however, when she is wooed by the personable wed Mr Blenkinsop. Hannah is played by Helen Mr Blenkinsop by Tim Pigott-Smith. Lee Langley's shown in four episodes, has the charming period a West Country coastal town in the 1920s.

S SYMBOLS MEAN: *STEREO: *BLACK AND WHITE:

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by David Sinclair

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University : 6.40 Complex Human Ecosystems : 7.05 Carbonylic Acids : 7.30 Maths Analysis-Differentiation. Close down : 8.30 For Schools, Colleges : 9.25 Matchbox : A Likely Story (r) : 10.00 Merry-go-Round : Keep Up with the Times (r) : 10.16 Merry-Go-Round : Six Years Old : 10.30 Reasons Unite : 11.42 Go rapidly (r) : 11.50 Watch : Moves in Egypt : 11.55 Television Club : Muscles and Machines (r). Close down at 12.40.

1.05 Pebble Mill at One : Special feature on Eddie Kidd, the motor-cycle stuntman from North London who says he is even better than the legendary Evel Knievel and in fact has broken his leg 12 times. He rides his bike over 14 double-deck busses. Also a report on the Amnesty International document called Prisons of Conscience in USSR, which was published today.

1.45 The Flying Doctor and Posey try to help Pootle to fly to the moon (r).

2.04 You and Me: Half and Half. 2.14 For Schools, Colleges : 2.14 Encounter—Italy : Town and

Country (r) : 2.32 Merry-Go-Round : All Right (r) : 2.45 Come Home from the Air : Lights in the Darkness 1 (r). Close down at 3.00.

3.25 Pobol y Cymru : Welsh serial. 3.32 Play School : Today's story is about Me Down by Malcolm Carrick.

4.20 Laughs : Fury Falls (r).

4.40 The Perils of Penelope Phillips : Wild West. Peril. Cartoon

5.00 John Craven's Newsround.

5.10 Think of a Number : Johnny Ball continues his series aiming to prove that maths and science can be fun. This programme is about light and colour in space.

5.35 Captain Fugwash . Fair Exchange (r).

5.40 News with Kenneth Kendall.

5.55 National news.

6.00 The Race of Six Million Dollar Sykes, one of the splendid Eric Sykes-Hattie Jacques comedy series.

7.30 Life on Earth : Part 9 (of 13), The Land of Moons. This is a particularly fascinating story in which David Attenborough begins 200 million years ago.

8.25 Hannah : Part 1 of a four-episode love story (see Personal Choice).

9.00 Party Political Broadcast by the Labour Party.

9.10 News with Richard Baker.

9.30 Today in Parliament.

9.45 Tuesday Call.

10.00 News Briefing.

11.30-12.10 am University : Renaissance Art; Gibbons' Attack on Christianity.

12.45 Farming Today.

1.00 Today.

1.30-2.30 Headlines.

2.35-3.30 Weather in Parliament.

3.00 News.

3.45 Medicine News.

4.00 Arts, Culture, Sport.

4.45 Serial : The Secret House of Death by Ruth Rendell (1).

5.00 News.

5.30 Party Political Broadcast by the Conservative Party.

5.45 News with Richard Baker.

6.00 Today in Parliament.

6.30 Daily Service.

6.45 Serial : The Secret House of Death by Ruth Rendell (2).

7.00 News.

7.30-8.30 Weather.

9.00 News.

9.30 Tuesday Call.

10.00 News.

11.30-12.10 am University : Renaissance Art; Gibbons' Attack on Christianity.

12.45 Farming Today.

1.00 Today.

1.30-2.30 Headlines.

2.35-3.30 Weather in Parliament.

3.00 News.

3.45 Medicine News.

4.00 Arts, Culture, Sport.

4.45 Serial : The Secret House of Death by Ruth Rendell (3).

5.00 News.

5.30 Party Political Broadcast by the Labour Party.

5.45 News with Richard Baker.

6.00 Today in Parliament.

6.30 Daily Service.

6.45 Serial : The Secret House of Death by Ruth Rendell (4).

7.00 News.

7.30-8.30 Weather.

9.00 News.

9.30 Tuesday Call.

10.00 News.

11.30-12.10 am University : Renaissance Art; Gibbons' Attack on Christianity.

12.45 Farming Today.

1.00 Today.

1.30-2.30 Headlines.

2.35-3.30 Weather in Parliament.

3.00 News.

3.45 Medicine News.

4.00 Arts, Culture, Sport.

4.45 Serial : The Secret House of Death by Ruth Rendell (5).

5.00 News.

5.30 Party Political Broadcast by the Labour Party.

5.45 News with Richard Baker.

6.00 Today in Parliament.

6.30 Daily Service.

6.45 Serial : The Secret House of Death by Ruth Rendell (6).

7.00 News.

7.30-8.30 Weather.

9.00 News.

9.30 Tuesday Call.

10.00 News.

11.30-12.10 am University : Renaissance Art; Gibbons' Attack on Christianity.

12.45 Farming Today.

1.00 Today.

1.30-2.30 Headlines.

2.35-3.30 Weather in Parliament.

3.00 News.

3.45 Medicine News.

4.00 Arts, Culture, Sport.

4.45 Serial : The Secret House of Death by Ruth Rendell (7).

5.00 News.

5.30 Party Political Broadcast by the Labour Party.

5.45 News with Richard Baker.

6.00 Today in Parliament.

6.30 Daily Service.

6.45 Serial : The Secret House of Death by Ruth Rendell (8).

7.00 News.

7.30-8.30 Weather.

9.00 News.

9.30 Tuesday Call.

10.00 News.

11.30-12.10 am University : Renaissance Art; Gibbons' Attack on Christianity.

12.45 Farming Today.

1.00 Today.

1.30-2.30 Headlines.

2.35-3.30 Weather in Parliament.

3.00 News.

3.45 Medicine News.

4.00 Arts, Culture, Sport.

4.45 Serial : The Secret House of Death by Ruth Rendell (9).

5.00 News.

5.30 Party Political Broadcast by the Labour Party.

5.45 News with Richard Baker.

6.00 Today in Parliament.

6.30 Daily Service.

6.45 Serial : The Secret House of Death by Ruth Rendell (10).

7.00 News.

7.30-8.30 Weather.

9.00 News.

9.30 Tuesday Call.

10.00 News.

11.30-12.10 am University : Renaissance Art; Gibbons' Attack on Christianity.

12.45 Farming Today.

1.00 Today.

1.30-2.30 Headlines.

2.35-3.30 Weather in Parliament.

3.00 News.

3.45 Medicine News.

4.00 Arts, Culture, Sport.

4.45 Serial : The Secret House of Death by Ruth Rendell (11).

5.00 News.

5.30 Party Political Broadcast by the Labour Party.

5.45 News with Richard Baker.

6.00 Today in Parliament.

6.30 Daily Service.

6.45 Serial : The Secret House of Death by Ruth Rendell (12).

7.00 News.

7.30-8.30 Weather.

9.00 News.

9.30 Tuesday Call.

10.00 News.

11.30-12.10 am University : Renaissance Art; Gibbons' Attack on Christianity.

12.45 Farming Today.

HOM
Brit
give
pro!

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING STARTS HERE

APPOINTMENTS VACANT .. 12
BUSINESS TO BUSINESS .. 24
DOMESTIC SITUATIONS .. 24
EDUCATIONAL .. 24
ENTERTAINMENTS .. 12, 13
FLAT SIZING .. 25
LEGAL APPOINTMENTS .. 12
LEGAL NOTICES .. 12
MOTOR CARS .. 25
PESIC NOTICES .. 12
FENTALS .. 25
SELLERIAN AND ANTIQUES .. 25
SECRETARIAL AIDS .. 24
NON-SERCRETARIAL
APPOINTMENTS .. 14, 25
SERVICES .. 25
SITUATIONS WANTED .. 25
WANTED .. 25

PRIVATE ADVERTISERS
ONLY
01-5333111

APPOINTMENTS
01-5789394

PROPERTY ESTATE
AGENTS
01-5789231

PERSONAL TRADE
01-5789251

MANCHESTER OFFICE
01-6341234

Our services in connection with
advertisements that have
appeared, either that cancellation or alteration, tell
Classified Queries Department
01-5789254, ext. 7180.

All advertisements are subject to
the conditions of acceptance of
the terms and conditions of
the London News Papers Limited,
copies of which are available
on request.

**PLEASE CHECK
YOUR AD.**

We make every effort to avoid
errors in advertisements, but
it is entirely checked and
proofread. When thousands of
advertisements are handled
each day, it is therefore not
possible to guarantee that you will
have your ad. If you spot an
error, report it to the Classified
Queries Department immediately
and telephone 01-5789254
(ext. 7180). We regret that we
cannot be responsible for re-
printing one day's incorrect
advertisement if you do not.

FOR THE LONDON NEWS PAPERS
LTD, 100 Newgate Street, London
EC1A 7AA. Tel: 01-240 2222.
Copies of the news may be
obtained from the newsagents
of the various editions of the
newspapers.

BIRTHS

APPLEBY.—On April 24th, at
home, in London, John and
Jane, son and daughter of
John and Jane Appleby, son
of John and Jane Appleby.

BROWN.—On April 24th, 1980,
at Stone Park Mortuary, Hove,
W. H. and Alan—son, son.

DALE-KOBAYASHI.—On April 27th,
in Tokyo, to Caroline and Akira
Dale-Kobayashi.

DARN.—On April 27th, at
Harrow, to Vill and Michael—
son, son.

DE PENNINGTON.—On April 25th,
in London, David Pennington
and wife, son of John and
Jane Pennington.

GREEN.—On April 25th, in
London, Helen—daughter of
John and Helen Green.

GROVE.—On April 25th, 1980,
at home, in London, John and
Jane—son, son.

HILL.—On April 25th, 1980,
in London, David Williams.

JONE.—DENIS FREDERICK
JONES.—On April 25th, 1980,
in London, Denis Frederick
Jones, son of John and
Jane Jones.

MALONE.—On April 26th, 1980,
at home, in London, John and
Jane Malone.

PATE.—On April 26th, 1980,
in London, John and
Jane Pate.

POGERS.—On 14th April, 1980,
at home, in London, John and
Jane Pogers.

RIDGE.—On 14th April, 1980,
at home, in London, John and
Jane Ridge.

ROSE.—On 14th April, 1980,
at home, in London, John and
Jane Rose.

WILLIAMS.—On 14th April, 1980,
at home, in London, John and
Jane Williams.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE MINISTRY OF CHRISTIAN
EDUCATION, LONDON, ONTARIO.
Write for details. No cost
involved. No coercion.

WITTING AMERICA? For infor-
mation see Hols. & Villas.

JOHN CONTACT GROUP
Household people, contact
details. No cost involved.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

ALLOWAY.—A service will be
held at St. Mary's Church, Bathwick,
Bath, on Friday May 1st, 1980,

LAZARUS.—A service of thank-
giving and intercession for
the repose of Lazarus and
Rebecca, late sister of
Sir Edward Lazarus, at
St. Paul's Church, Bedford-

Ford at 2.30 p.m. on Friday

May 1st, 1980.

PEGO LESSONS? Refer to Services

Column 10.

PHILLIPS.—A memorial
service will be held at
Westminster Chapel, London,
on Friday May 1st, 1980, at
1.30 p.m. for George Phillips.

ROBERT.—A memorial
service will be held at
Westminster Chapel, London,
on Friday May 1st, 1980, at
1.30 p.m. for Robert.

—Refer to Motors column today.

ANY FRIENDS OF GARTHARD,
the late Margaret Garthard,
late of Bowling Green, One
Hillside, Bowling Green, Ohio,
will be greatly missed by
her husband, Neil Garthard,
and their son, Neil.

GUERNSEY'S CALORE.—A new
service RESTORE-A-FRIEND
with an "In Memoriam" gift
to the late Liverpool street
agent, Mr. William Calore, of
London, E.C. 2, and his wife,
Mrs. Calore, Westgate, Wim-
bledon, Surrey.

—Refer to Motors column today.

—Refer to